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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Increase of the Army—The Admission of Minnesota—New-York Politicians After the Offices—Judge Clifford on the Supreme Court Bench, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 21.

The bill to increase the Army, reported in the Senate, to-day, added two new companies to each regiment, but authorizes no new regiments.

The Committee on Territories, to-day, ordered a report to be drawn up stating the facts relative to the Minnesota Bill, and also setting them forth and admitting the State into the Union. The report is to be finally acted upon by the Committee on Monday next.

A serious difficulty is likely to arise in consequence of the election of three Representatives on the general ticket, when Minnesota is only entitled to one or two. The prevailing impression is that the whole number will have to be sent back to the people.

The city is full of New-York politicians, who are here relative to the offices in your State. There is much ill feeling on the part of the Barnburners, who think that CROSWELL and his friends are securing all the cream. BIRDSALL is supposed to be certain to get the naval office, and SPENCER of Ogdensburg, the District-Attorneyship for the Northern District. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 21.

The Commission of Hon. NATHAN CLIFFORD as associate Judge, was read in the Supreme Court this morning, when Chief Justice TANEY administered to him the oath of office. After receiving the congratulations of his associates, Judge CLIFFORD took his seat.

One of the Deputies of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House has started for the neighborhood of Fort Snelling, and three others in different directions, to summon witnesses for the various investigating Committees.

Captain MCINTOSH has received preparatory orders. and will go out in the flag-ship *Colorado*, to command the Home squadron,

The President has issued a proclamation for the sale of a very large quantity of the public lands in Iowa, in June and July, at the various land-offices in that State. Some of them lie each side the line of the railroads.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed ALBERT BLAISDELL to superintend the construction of the new Custom-house at Portsmouth, N. H.

It is contemplated by the War Department to dispatch Lieutenant-General SCOTT to the Pacific Coast for the purpose of organizing a force against the Mormons from that quarter.

The bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. DAVIS provides for adding to each regiment of dragoons, cavalry, infantry and mounted riflemen two full companies, and increasing the number of privates in each company of the entire force serving in the field or at distant frontier posts not exceeding ninety-six men; also, for the addition of fifteen assistant surgeons to the present medical staff.

XXXVth CONGRESS------First Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 21.

On the motion of Mr. YULEE, a resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of War to furnish such estimates of the amount of the appropriation necessary to such parts of the volunteer force operating in Florida during the past year as had not been paid for want of appropriations applicable to this purpose.

Mr. JOHNSON of Tennessee, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the Homestead Bill and recommending its passage. Made a special order for the second Monday in February.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to increase the military establishments. Made a special order for Monday next.

Mr. BAYARD, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a resolution that "Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH, whose election as Senators from Indiana is contested and all persons protesting against their election, or any of them, by themselves or their agents or attorneys, be permitted to take testimony on the allegation of the protestants and the sitting members, touching all matters of fact therein contained, before any Judge of the District Court of the United States, or before any Judge of the Superior or Circuit Courts of Indiana, by first giving ten days' notice of time an place of the proceedings, in some public gazette printed at Indianapolis."

Resolution laid over for future consideration.

The Senate then took up the joint resolution, authorizing the President to present a medal with suitable devices to Commodore PAULDING, as a testimonial of the high sense entertained by Congress for his gallant and judicious conduct in arresting a lawless military expedition, and preventing the same from carrying on actual war with Nicaragua.

Mr. CLAY said it would seem like prejudging the question to discuss it at the present time—as the Committee on Foreign Relations had not yet made a report on the President's Message in reference to the arrest of WALKER. The resolution should take that direction.

Mr. DOOLITTLE could not foresee what might be the final disposition of the resolution, but he desired to state the grounds on which he deemed it his duty to introduce it. He wished to address himself calmly and dispassionately to the judgment of the Senate—because by appealing to any partisan prejudice or passion, he would not advance the object in view. He would speak earnestly, for he felt deeply the importance of the proposition in the present juncture of affairs, which involved not the character and conduct of a high and gallant veteran, an officer of the Navy, but the policy of the present Administration on the neutrality laws, the laws of nations, towards the feeble Republic of Central America, and, perhaps more than all other things, the honor, integrity and good faith of the Government of the United States. He referred to the history of WALKER, who, he said, was first heard of as a military adventurer in Sonora, where, with a handful of misguided followers, he was completely repulsed and defeated. He subsequently entered Nicaragua, where, for a time, he was more successful. He held or seemed to hold the power of the Government there, but lost it by the same means as he acquired it, namely, by the sword. At Rivas he was rescued from inevitable destruction by officers of the United States Government. Whatever power WALKER had in Nicaragua was ended upon his surrender at Rivas, whether it was *de jure* or *de facto*. He read extracts of letters from YRISSARI and MOLINA, to the Secretary of State, to show their gratitude to Commodore PAULDING for arresting WALKER and his men; and quoted from PUFFENDORF and VATTEL to sustain his positions: "There are cases when it becomes the duty of an officer to exceed the letter of his instructions, for the purpose of more fully carrying out their spirit." Had PAULDING quietly looked on and made no attempt to interfere with the lawless proceedings of WALKER, it might have been justly inferred that this Government was in collusion with him, and not acting in good faith toward Nicaragua. He repudiated such an idea, and thought that all the power which the Government possessed in the premises was conferred on PAULDING in good faith, and it would have been a crime for that officer to have neglected, upon a mere technical objection, to carry out the clearly expressed wishes of his Government. He argued that Governments might justly be held responsible not only for what they do, but for what they fail to do,—not only for what is done by the Government itself, but for what is done by its citizens with the knowledge of the Government when they have the power to prevent it. Hence the neglect of this Government to prevent the expedition against Nicaragua from being organized and set on foot within its limits, when that occurrence was notorious, and the Government had full power to hinder it, would have been just cause for a declaration of war by Nicaragua against this country, had it not been intercepted before the consummation of its objects. She might complain that the tiger had been let loose, but she could never complain that we again chained him up. She might indeed complain that WALKER had been suffered to violate her territory, but not that ou officers had entered her territory to remove him. The only regret he had in this case, was, that instead o sending a message of half censure and half-apology, the present Administration had not fully and frankly avowed and justified the act of PAULDING.

Mr. BROWN moved a substitute for the resolution, declaring the arrest of WALKER and his followers a violation of the Territorial sovereignty of a friendly power, and not being sanctioned by any existing law, Congress disavows the act, and expresses its condemnation of Commodore PAULDING's conduct in this regard.

Mr. BROWN, in explaining his substitute, said that the Territory certainly did not belong to the United States, and as we were not at war with Nicaragua, it was a violation of Territorial sovereignty, because it was, unquestionably, foreign territory which was invaded by PAULDING. He had listened attentively to the remarks of the Senator from Wisconsin, to hear by what laws the act of PAULDING was to be justified. The President had said it was a grave offence, and although the President did not attempt to palliate it, he did not attempt to justify it upon any legal ground. If there ever was a fair election in Nicaragua, it was when WALKER was elected. Yet he had been called a pirate. If so, what right had the Executive to turn a pirate loose upon the streets of Washington? But this was a miserable pretext then, these facts being so relative to the act of PAULDING. All he asked was that Congress should disavow and condemn it, and the condemnation was placed on the express ground that the act was disavowed by the Administration. If the act had been avowed by the Executive he should have asked Congress to pass a vote of censure against the President or Secretary of the Navy, or whoever gave the order. We had indeed fallen on strange times, when PAULDING could say to the Secretary of the Navy, "You fogy, you nincompoop, you are meddling with matters you know nothing about.' The Secretary of the Navy in reply, instead of reprimanding PAULDING, said he rather thought he had the right to dispose of the naval forces as he pleased. If such a letter had been addressed by PORTER, ELLIOTT or any of the old Captains to such Secretaries of the Navy as SMITH, THOMPSON or SOUTHARD, he would have been forthwith rebuked and punished. If the present Secretary does not think fit to vindicate his official conduct, he can let it alone. The resolution of the Senator from Wisconsin proposes to give a medal to PAULDING for gallant conduct. Great God! PAULDING, commanding one hundred guns, with 500 or 600 men, captured WALKER and a handful of followers, who laid down their arms at the first summons. Was Congress for this called upon to vote a falsehood! PAULDING said that his men behaved with extraordinary gallantry. He (Mr. BROWN) supposed that the next thing would be, if our arms shall approach Salt Lake, and make a desperate charge and capture the women, Congress would be called upon to vote the soldiers medals for extraordinary gallantry. [Laughter.] That would be much more gallant than the act of PAULDING, and much more deserving of medals. [Renewed laughter] He undertook to say that the expedition was not unlawful. The men had a right to expatriate themselves. There is no proof that the expedition was set on foot in the United States. They had a right to go to Nicaragua, taking the consequences of their acts. He repeated he would not vote for a medal to a man who violated the laws of his country, and who the President says committed a grave error.

Mr. PUGH said if, as has been charged, WALKER and his men were fugitives from justice, why were they not handed over to the Marshal for the District of Louisiana, where the offence was committed? It is idle to say they were arrested fugitives. The argument that the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, has a right to pursue the fugitives beyond the United States, is out of the question. If arrested as pirates, they could be tried at the very first port. If pirates, why were not WALKER and his followers, when in New-York and Norfolk, committed to prison? Was it true that the President could, of his own will, without authority from Congress, send not only the Navy, but the Army to a foreign country to carry on war? The law is susceptible of no such construction. The power of the President under the Neutrality law is to use the Army, Navy and Militia to prevent unlawful military expeditions being fitted out, and carried on from our territory. If the expedition escape his power is at an end. That men should escape is nothing more than an everyday occurrence. If the President wants more power let him ask Congress to grant it. If WALKER went to a peaceful country and committed an offence he deserved the severest reprehension, but if he went to a country distracted for years, and took upon himself and his followers all the consequences of war, he did nothing more than persons have always done. He should vote for no medal. The question was one which touched the rights of every American, and involved the salvation of the Government. If the President could, passing from the high seas, go into a foreign country, and that country could arm him with despotic power, it was time that some limit should be placed to such absolute and extraordinary proceedings.

Mr. PEARCE obtained the floor.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 21.

At the instance of Mr. BURLINGAME, the oath of office was administered to Mr. GOOCH, the successor of Mr. BANKS.

Mr. KUNKEL, of Pennsylvania, asked to be excused his service on the Select Committee to investigate the disbursement of the tariff fund by the Middlesex Manufacturing Company.

Mr. DURFEE hoped not, as that gentleman the other day in the most earnest manner, charged the New-England members with joining the free-traders to strike down the interests of Pennsylvania. As a representative of New England, he wanted Mr. KUNKEL's mind relieved, and hoped the matter would be thoroughly sifted.

Mr. KUNKEL replied, if what Mr. DURFEE supposed was true he (KUNKEL) ought to be the last man on that Committee.

Mr. KUNKEL was excused.

Mr. GLANCY JONES, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported bills making appropriations for fortifications for naval service, for civil expenses and for legislative and judicial expenses.

Mr. PHELPS, from the same Committee, reported a bill appropriating $790,000 to supply the deficiency for paper, printing, binding and engraving ordered by the two preceding Congresses.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to refund BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON, and others, the duties on certain goods destroyed by fire in the City of New-York on the 19th of July, 1845; also bill providing for the general introduction of a uniform code of marine signals. Mr. COCHRANE said that this bill was of more importance to commerce and to the reputation of the country for humanity, than any other which could be presented, and should be passed in preference to them.

Mr. BOCOCK, from the Naval Committee, reported back the Senate resolution, extending till April 17 the time during which officers aggrieved by the Retiring Board can make application for an examination into their cases, which passed with an amendment providing the time within which such examination be made shall not be extended.

Mr. BOCOCK stated the bill was to enable the Courts of Inquiry to finish the cases now before them.

Various reports from Standing Committees were made. The above were the most interesting. At an early hour the House adjourned.

Senator Hale on the Dred Scott Decision—Inspection of Seagoing Vessels—Secretary Cass' Second Reception, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1858.

Senator HALE's speech, to-day, in review of the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court, was an exceedingly able effort, exposing with great force and simplicity the fallacious logic and false history under cover of which the highest tribunal of the land has sought to degrade our common manhood, and establish the right of one race to hold another in bondage and chains. His first proposition was that there is no such thing as property in slaves in the sense in which "property" is generally understood. His argument, he suggested, was not addressed to the moral, but to the legal question; and he proceeded to show, by a very simple illustration, that—legally admitting Slavery to exist—property in a slave is a qualified and restricted title, subject entirely to local law, and terminating whenever it got from under that local law.

In New-Hampshire, as in some other States of the Union, the State may contract with a citizen for the labor of convicts in its penitentiary. The citizen thus becomes entitled to that man's services, and if the Legislature chooses, he may take him anywher in the State for the purpose of laboring for the benefit of the contractor. So long as he remains within the State he is subject to the law and the servitude; but the moment he is carried across the line into another State, he becomes free at once. Just so with the slave. His master has the legal right to his services so long as he remains in the jurisdiction under which the title was acquired; but to take the slave outside that jurisdiction, inevitably, as a legal proposition, freed him at once, and he could not be again subjugated. In support of this proposition, Mr. HALE cited numerous cases clearly laid down in the law reports. Among them one in which a slave carried from Louisiana to France, was declared to be free upon his return; another where a slave carried from St. Domingo into the United States by stress of weather, was supported in his claim to freedom; and still another, wherein a slave carried from Virginia into Maryland, and taken back to Virginia subsequently, was afterwards held to be entitled to his freedom under a law of Maryland which decreed the freedom of a slave brought into that State from abroad, and detained there for twelve months. A most formidable array of authorities like these was presented by the Senator from New-Hampshire, in answer to the ruling of the Supreme Court, that the title to a slave is in a state of catalepsy while he is in a Free State, and that his return to a Slave State revives it in all its original force.

Not so was the case with any other species of property. A man may take his horse, for instance, ride him into every State of the Union, carry him to any quarter of the world, from the frozen North to the spot on which are poured the rays of the tropical sun, among civilized, savage, or semi-savage nations and everywhere the horse is recognized as *his* property, and everywhere will he find a tribunal of some sort to protect and defend his title thereto. And this is not because each of these States and countries has a statute declaring the right of property in a horse. Not at all. Such a statute probably exists in none of them. The horse is made property by the common consent of all mankind. Indeed, God himself, in the work of creation, laid down the law, when he gave man dominion over the beasts of the field, the fish of the sea, the fowls of the air, and every creeping thing—but over his fellow-man, *never!* Here was the great distinction; and to make a slave it was necessary first to make a statute. Property in man never exists, even legally, until a human law decrees it; but property, in the general sense, springs from Nature and Nature's God.

Mr. HALE's second proposition embraced an explicit denial of the Supreme Court's declaration that the right to hold slaves and to traffic in them, was so universally recognized and practised upon during the Revolution, and at the time of the formation of the federal Constitution, that nobody thought of questioning it. This assumption he maintained was monstrously inconsistent with the truth of history; and he proceeded to show most conclusively, by quotations from WASHINGTON, PATRICK HENRY, JEFFERSON, the two RUTLEDGE's, of South Carolina; MASON, of Virginia, (the ancestor of the present Senator from that State,) and numerous cotemporary authorities, that the very contrary was true, and that the fathers of the Republic directed every energy of their being to the purpose of discouraging the idea of human servitude, and of wiping out, speedily as it could be done with due regard to the vested rights of individuals, every vestige of negro Slavery. Among his authorities on this point, was the Continental Congress, which in 1774 agreed to cease the slave-trade, and to have no commerce or association with any North American Colony which should violate or refuse assent to this agreement,—holding them "inimical to Liberty" and "unworthy the rights of freemen." But it is impossible in the limits of an ordinary letter, to do justice to an argument so full of matter as this to which I have thus briefly referred. The Senator's speech should become a text-book—as it will, all over the land, upon this famous Dred Scott decision,—for no child who reads and ponders it, can fail to see how false is the blow by which the Supreme Court of the United States has stricken the principle of liberty for which our fathers struggled, suffered and conquered.

My letter of yesterday was so long that I was compelled to defer an intended reference to Mr. SEWARD's eulogy on the late Senator RUSK. Let no one fail to read it who can appreciate that in oratory which a "Venus de Medici" is in art. More touching, eloquent and classic tribute never fell upon the tomb of departed greatness; and none who knew the relations between the living statesman and the deceased, severed so unexpectedly by the shadow of death, will doubt its sincerity.

Some days ago I referred to a law which the Board of Underwriters were urging upon Congress, providing for the examination of the frames of sea-going vessels. An error of my own or the printer's made me say that it was proposed to examine these vessels during the first year after their launch. Some others have stated that the examination was proposed every year, and still others have it every five years. As the subject is one of much interest to ship-owners, let me state that the Underwriters say that a vessel's frame will rot within the first five years if ever, and they propose therefore to have an examination *only once* some time *during* the first five years, whenever the inspector shall designate.

Gen. CASS, the venerable and patriotic Secretary of State, threw open his house last evening for his second formal reception. A host of friends availed themselves of this opportunity to pay their respects to him and his amiable daughter, who presides over his metropolitan home with equal dignity and grace. One may, without a breach of the strictest rules of propriety, speak of the works of art with which a liberal gentleman adorns his saloons—for they are a sort of common property after all—belonging to the country which contains them, and only held in stewardship by those generous citizens who have the taste and enterprise to collect them together. I wish I possessed the power of adequately describing the numerous gems of sculpture and painting with which General CASS has made his every parlor a perfect gallery. Noble specimens of antique and modern statuary are there, reminding us of Rome in its ancient grandeur and power, and of its more recent claims to be recognized as the high court of art. Here are bas reliefs, and statuettes with features of beauty so exquisite and etherial that the cold marble seems warm with life. There is a picture of an old ruin, before which we pause involuntarily to watch the effect when the sunbeams shall ascend the moss-covered turret as the day-god sinks to his bed, so deceived and abstracted are we by the wonderful counterfeit of nature which a master genius has fastened upon the canvas. Ancient iron-bound chests, which we could almost fancy had held the treasures of a Pharaoh, a rudely-fashioned, but velvet-lined jewel-safe of the Sixteenth Century, and many another curious contribution from classic ground, or a gloomy Past almost forgotten even by tradition, afforded the numerous company abundant topics for profitable conversation throughout a delightful evening.

Senator DOUGLAS also entertained in princely style, last evening, nearly two thousand guests, who were received by his queenly wife (I like the phrase better than "lady") with a genuine friendliness that made all at home, infusing the cordial of geniality and joy into the hearts of all who crossed the threshold of her hospitable mansion. A gayer company could scarcely be supposed,—and the dancing and other festivities were maintained with spirit until far into the morning hours. S.

Mr. Seward's Eulogy on the Late Senator Rusk.

The following are the remarks of Mr. SEWARD on the occasion of the announcement of the death of Senator RUSK, of Texas, in the Senate on Tuesday:

Mr. SEWARD—Mr. President, in funeral ceremonies it is not any of those who were the companions of the hearthstone of the dead, but some one who sustained only public relations to him, that is expected to pronounce the customary panegyric. On this ground, I should claim the privilege of being silent on this occasion if I thought that my connection with the late Mr. RUSK was rightly understood. It is true that I was not his kinsman, nor his neighbor, nor even his political associate. I was, nevertheless, attached to him by bonds strong as the charity that consecrates even those relations. But they were peculiar bonds. I was his captive, an adversary overpowered, overcome, and conquered by his generosity in my first encounter with him here in this field of sectional strife, released on parole, a prisoner at large, but devoted to him by gratitude for the period of my whole life. In that character I follow the hearse which is bearing him away from our sight. Since I must speak, nature shall have its way, and my utterances, proceeding not from study but from feeling, shall tell less of his great worth than of my own great loss.

All the world knows that THOMAS J. RUSK was brave and heroic, and yet prudent and patient in the camp and in the field. These were the virtues which distinguished him here, and they were chiefly the means of his success in the Senate. He knew no fear of opposition raised by either prejudice or passion. He undertook nothing without first balancing all the chances of success, and gathering in and combining all the available agencies necessary to secure it; and he maintained perfect equanimity until all resistance was overcome. As he was without fear, so he was also free from jealousy and from envy. Thus happily constituted, he tolerated in all others the same fidelity to their own characters and the same loyalty to the interests they represented which he bore to his own instincts and to the interests confided to his care. He despised art, trick and cunning, and advanced always directly towards his appointed end. If he was sometimes irritated at seeming injustice, or misapprehension, he corrected his error without even waiting for complaint or explanation. I doubt whether any setting sun, during his whole life, ever witnessed his anger.

As he was manifestly unassuming and unaffected, so, for aught that I could ever see or hear, he was altogether unambitious. He practiced no flattery. I am sure that no sensible man ever offered him adulation. He was not in any degree, sectional in his policy, but he aimed always at the advancement and aggrandizement of his whole country. Hence, fortifications, improvement of roads, rivers, and lake navigation, everywhere within our national jurisdiction, and explorations and extended navigation, and telegraph communication with all accessible regions without it, in every part of the globe—these were the achievements he made, these are the monuments of wisdom and patriotism which he has left among us. It was in the studies connected with these measures that my acquaintance with him ripened into an ardent friendship. Each of us deplored his ignorance of the regions concerning which we were legislating, and as they seemed to us to be growing world-wide, we spoke, half-seriously and half-imaginatively, of going together to enlarge our knowledge in a voyage around the world. But it was a thing easier to conceive than to execute: and though it might never be executed, it was still pleasant to contemplate.

I saw him last at the late special session of the Senate, called to inaugurate a new Administration. I demanded of him that he should cause one personal and political friend of mine, but who was inoffensive, and a competent and faithful officer, to be retained in a subordinate post under the new Administration. He promptly responded, pleasantly adding that he would make the granting of my request a condition of his own loyalty to the new powers. We separated. He went to his own sunny land, and I to my home under the genial north star.

On the last day of August I was reëntering the port of Quebec, after a voyage of thirty days, in search of health along the inhospitable coasts of Labrador. The sympathies of home and country, so long suppressed, were revived within me, and I was even meditating new labors and studies here, when the pilot, who came on board, handed me a newspaper which announced the death of the Senator from Texas. My first emotions were those of sadness and sorrow over this bereavement of a personal friend. When these had had their time, I tried to divine why it was that he, among all the associates whom I honored, esteemed, and loved here, was thus suddenly and prematurely withdrawn from the scene of our common labor; he, for whom I thought higher honors were preparing, and a fuller wreath was being woven; he, who seemed to me to stand a monument against which the waves of faction must break, if ever they should be stirred up from their lowest depths; he, in short, with whom I thought I might do so much, and without whom I could do almost nothing, to magnify and honor the Republic. That question I could not solve. I cannot solve it now. It is only another occasion in which I am required to trust, where I am not permitted to know, the ways of the Great Disposer.

Mr. President, the teeming thoughts of this solemn hour bring up once more before me the manly form and beaming countenance of my friend, though it is but for that formal parting which has, until now, been denied me. Farewell, noble patriot; heroic soldier; faithful statesman; generous friend; loved by no means the least, although among the last of friends secured. I little thought that our whisperings about travels over earth's fairest lands and broadest seas were only the suggestions of our inward natures to prepare for the sad journey that leads through the gates of death. I do not doubt that for yourself death is gain, since the event was appointed by Him who doeth all things well. It is best for me, also, for it loosens another one of the bonds that bind me to the earth, divests the common fate of one more of its terrors, and creates, through the hope of reunion, another aspiration for a better life beyond the grave.

The Kansas Split in the Cabinet.

Correspondence of the Evening Post.

I learn that the Government received dispatches from Kansas last evening, showing that the vote on the 21st of December, in favor of the Slavery portion of the Lecompton Constitution, was 65,000, and Mr. Ex-Secretary STANTON telegraphs that two-thirds of that number is a fraud. The Government dispatch further asserts that the vote against the whole Constitution, on the 4th day of January, was over 10,000. I learn this morning that it was the dispatch which induced the President to call a Cabinet meeting, for the purpose of considering the subject, preparatory to final action on the Constitution when it arrives. It has not yet reached Washington, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The President shows signs of backing down, and produces his own record to ease his retreat. He called the attention of his Cabinet to the fact that he had recognized the acts of the extra session of the Territorial Legislature, called by Acting-Governor STANTON in December last, and one of its acts was to submit the whole of the Lecompton Constitution to the people, which was done, and the people, in pursuance thereof, have thrown a much larger vote against the Constitution than its friends had previously cast for it! He deemed this an important fact, which demanded careful consideration, and I learn, (for I was not present,) proposed to fall back upon the plan introduced into the Senate by Mr. PUGH, namely, to adopt the Lecompton Constitution, with an additional proposition that, after the new State is organized under the infamous swindle, the people shall have an opportunity to say whether they approve of it or not! A sharp discussion arose, and a vote was actually taken on the question. CASS and TOUCEY sustained the President, but COBB, FLOYD, THOMPSON and BROWN not only voted against it, but spoke against it—one or two of them with some severity. Mr. BLACK was absent, but is understood to favor the views of the President. It is said that Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Penn., who represents Mr. BLACK's district, reflects that gentleman's views, and he (Mr. MONTGOMERY) is known to be against the Lecompton Constitution. There is to be another meeting of the Cabinet after Mr. BLACK's return, when, from present appearances, they will come to a dead lock.

Governor Wise and the Kansas Question—The Lecompton Constitution—Indebtedness of Different Branches of Government.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

There appears to be much excitement at Richmond, among the politicians, concerning the Kansas question and the letter of Governor WISE upon the Lecompton Constitution. The Governor, it is said, is preparing a full exposition of his views of the subject. Governor PACKER, of Pennsylvania, in his inaugural address, remarks, very justly, that events passing in Kansas may determine the result of the action of Congress on the subject. The action of the people of Kansas and of their Territorial Legislature, and of the *bogus* Topeka Legislature, now in session, and the returns of the various elections that have taken place this Winter, will all be taken into consideration, and will have an effect upon the ultimate decision.

The Territorial Legislature of Kansas, composed of Free-State men exclusively, have recognized the Lecompton Convention as a legitimate body, and a considerable portion of these men are members of the Topeka Legislature. The chief ground taken against the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution is that it is not legally constituted nor organized; and, if the public bodies representing the Free-State party, besides a large majority of the inhabitants of Kansas themselves, have got over this objection, it cannot be sustained in Congress. The Free-State party of Kansas have certainly done much to embarrass their friends here in their opposition to the Lecompton Constitution. By calling together the Topeka Legislature they have showed a revolutionary and disorganizing intent, which will do no good to their cause.

Estimates have lately been made of the vote in both Houses for and against the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution—that is, without qualification or condition—and these would show that the Senate will certainly, and the House probably, go for it. But circumstances may possibly occur within a month to change the aspect of the matter.

The next important thing which Congress will be called upon by the press to investigate, after getting through with the door-keeper's accounts, will be the accumulation of debt in all the branches of the Government. There is a deficiency of a million in the Congress printing appropriation; a deficiency of seven or eight millions in appropriations for the military service, and in what other branches of public service it is yet to be seen. Besides these sums, there is the Oregon and Washington war debt of six millions. It is not only to ascertain how the debt was created but how it is to be paid. IOZ.

The Case of T. W. Smith.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 21.

The application of Miss SMITH for the possession of her brother, THOMAS WASHINGTON SMITH, recently cleared of the charge of murdering RICHARD CARTER, the President of the Tamaqua Bank, on the ground of insanity, was argued before the Court this morning. Medical testimony was adduced showing that the confinement of SMITH in the Lunatic Asylum would result in his speedy death, while the careful attention of his friends would restore him to health. The Court decided to place him in charge of his sister, meanwhile placing her under bonds of $5,000 to take good care of him. He will be taken to Newcastle County, Delaware.

News from Kansas.

THE WHOLE FREE-STATE TICKET ELECTED—THE MAJORITY AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 21.

The *Democrat* has received the returns of the elections in Kansas on the 21st of December and 4th of January, as published over the signatures of Governor DENVER and the presiding officers of the Territorial Legislature.

The vote on the Constitution on the 21st of December stands, "with Slavery," 6,143, and "without Slavery," 569.

At the election on the 4th of January the Free-State Party were triumphant, electing all their candidates by an average majority of 415.

The Senate stands 13 Free-State men to 6 Democrats, and the House 29 Free-State men to 15 Democrats.

The majority against the Constitution on the 4th of January was 1,226, the alleged frauds committed in Oxford, Shawnee, Kickapoo and other places being counted.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 21—11 P. M.

The Free-State Party have made a clean sweep and carried everything in Kansas. The report of last night was given on the authority of correspondents, but that of to-night is the official statement of the officers mentioned in the above dispatch.

The Ship Ellen Stewart.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 21.

A private dispatch from New-Orleans says that the ship *Ellen Stewart*, one of the vessels reported injured in the recent hurricane at that city, was not so much damaged as was at first supposed.

Condition of the Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 21.

There is fifteen feet of water in the channel of the river at this point, and it is rising.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Jan. 21.

The water in the river here now measures eight feet, and is rising. The water in the canal is six feet deep at the Falls.

Fires.

RAILROAD DEPOT BURNED AT NEW-BEDFORD.

NEW-BEDFORD, Thursday, Jan. 21.

This afternoon the Fair Haven Dépôt of the Cape Cod Railroad was destroyed by fire. Insured $600.

FIRE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 21.

A fire occurred here last night in the dry goods story of Messrs. THOMPSON & WETMORE. The stock is damaged to the amount of $25,000. It is insured.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 21.

Judge CLIFFORD appeared and took his seat on the bench.

Chief-Justice TANEY gave notice that the Court would adjourn on the 1st of March and meet again on the 1st of April.

No. 158.—Elisha Foote *vs.* Horace C. Silsby. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of New-York. Dismissed with costs.

No. 40.—Wm. S. Hungerford *vs.* John Sigerson. Argument for appellee continued and for appellant concluded.

No. 41.—The United States *vs.* Gotleib Breitling. Submitted on record and printed argument.

No. 43.—The Covington Drawbridge Co. *vs.* Alexander O. Shepherd *et al.* Argued for appellant.

No. 42.—Eugene Sertensdorfer *et al. vs.* James J Webb. Argument for plaintiff commenced.

Extra Session of the Michigan Legislature.

DETROIT, Thursday, Jan. 21.

An extra session of the Michigan Legislature was convened yesterday at Lansing. The exigencies demanding a special session, as stated in the Governor's Message, are the revision of the Judicial Districts of the State so as to include counties which have been left destitute of the means for the collection of debts and the punishment of crimes; some deficiency in the State finances, which he proposes to meet by a temporary loan of $50,000, and if necessary, the issue and sale of new stocks sufficient to redeem those falling due this year. He recommends an appropriation for repairs to the St. Marie Ship Canal, made necessary by damages received during the past season of navigation. The Governor approves of the action of the Commissioners of the Land Office in withholding from sale swamp lands, and favors the reduction in the price of Public Lands. He condemns the action of the Federal Government relating to Kansas affairs.

From Cleveland.

SUSPENSION OF DRY GOODS FIRMS—ARREST OF A SUPPOSED BANK ROBBER.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Jan. 21.

Messrs. HILLIARD, HAYES, PALMER & Co., of Cleveland, and HOPKINS, HAYES, PALMER & Co., dry goods dealers of New-York, assigned last night to Messrs. F. T. WALLACE and CORTLANDT PALMER.

A man was arrested here last night on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery of the Goshen Bank. Five thousand dollars in bills were found upon his person.

Weather Reports.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 21—2 P. M.

THERMOMETER—In the shade, 44.50° Fahr.
BAROMETER—29 95 inches,
WIND—S. W., light; sky cloudless.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western and Southern Telegraph Lines Office No. 21 Wall-street.

THURSDAY FORENOON, Jan. 21.

BANGOR, 8:30 A. M.—Very pleasant. Wind S. W. Ther. 25°.
OSWEGO.—Clear and pleasant. Wind S. Ther. 38°
MONTREAL.—Clear. Ther. 26°.
QUEBEC.—Clear. Ther. 23°.
BUFFALO.—Clear. Wind W. Ther. 30°.
CLEVELAND.—Clear. Wind S. Ther. 39°.
CINCINNATI.—Clear. Ther. 31°.
TOLEDO.—Clear. Ther. 40°.
PITTSBURG.—Clear. Ther. 26°.
COLUMBUS.—Clear. Ther. 30°.
PHILADELPHIA.—Clear and pleasant at 12 o'clock. Ther. 44°.
DUBUQUE.—Clear. Thermometer 30°.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Clear. Thermometer 36°.
BURLINGTON—Clear.—Thermometer 28°.
FULTON, Ill.—Clear. Thermometer 27°.
JANESVILLE, Wis.—Clear. Thermometer 20°.
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.—Clear. Thermometer 18°.
ST. LOUIS.—Clear. Thermometer 45°.
ROCK ISLAND.—Clear. Thermometer 34°.
CAIRO, Ill.—Clear. Thermometer 47°.
INDIANAPOLIS.—Clear. Thermometer 50°.
LOUISVILLE—Clear. Thermometer 41°.
TORONTO, C. W.—Beautiful, clear and warm.
DETROIT—Clear. Thermometer 30°.

EVENING—6 o'clock.

BANGOR.—Wind S. W. Ther. 36°.
EASTPORT.—Cloudy. Wind S. W. Looks like a storm. Ther. 30°.
PORTLAND.—Clear. Wind N. W. Ther. 37°.
NEW-HAVEN.—Clear and beautiful. Ther. 40°.
BUFFALO.—Clear and mild. Ther. 37°.
ROCHESTER.—Clear and pleasant. Ther. 39°.
SYRACUSE.—Clear and mild.
AUBURN.—Clear and pleasant. Wind S. W. Thermometer 38°.
UTICA.—Clear and mild. Wind W.
SCHENECTADY.—Clear and calm. Ther. 39°.
ALBANY.—Clear and calm. Ther. 38°.
DUNKIRK.—Mild and clear.
HORNELLSVILLE.—Clear and pleasant.
ELMIRA.—Clear and mild.
PORT JERVIS.—Spring-like and clear.
NEWBURG.—Mild and clear. Wind S. Ther. 47°.
FREDERICKTON.—Wind southwest. Looks like snow.
ST. JOHN, N. B.—Cloudy. Wind west. Ther. 55°.
CALAIS.—Wind west-by-south. Cloudy, and looks like rain. Thermometer 30°.
PITTSBURG.—Weather clear. Ther. 35°.
PHILADELPHIA.—Clear. Thermometer 42°.
VICKSBURG—Thermometer 42°.
NATCHEZ.—Thermometer 51°.
NEW-ORLEANS.—Thermometer 43°.

FROM ALBANY.

No Organization—Restrictions on Gas Companies—Laws Relative to Prisons—The Capitol Flag to be at Half-mast, &c.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858.

The calendar of the Court of Appeals for to-morrow will be the same as that published for to-day. For the past two days the Court has been entirely engaged in hearing argument on the suit to test the title to the real estate on which the Cooper Institute now stands.

There was no apparent progress made to-day in the organization of the House, but I think a careful observer would have detected indications that a settlement of the waters must soon take place. For the past two days, I must do them the justice to say, the Americans have manifested a determination to yield whatever they could consistently give up, if by so doing they could effect an organization. Their propositions looking to that result have been such as to entitle them to the consideration of the Republicans, and such as the mass of the Republican members could not consistently reject.

Of one thing I am convinced. If the House is not to-morrow organized by the election of Speaker and Clerk of Republican antecedents, there will be little prospect of such a result at any future time.

There was a spicy, animated debate in the Senate on the routine motions to refer the several parts of the Governor's Message to the appropriate Committees. All went smoothly enough, except that portion which relates to the Metropolitan Police Law. I thought Mr. DIVEN touched the true chord when he claimed for the country a right to cherish the honor and protect the interests of the city. This attempted isolation of the metropolis from the empire is fraught with danger to the good of both, and the day cannot be far distant when both will look with distrust and dread upon those who have engaged in such labor.

Senator ELY introduced a bill to govern the transactions of the several gas companies of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. It is somewhat radical in its tendencies, and will, if I am not mistaken, wake up the manufactories of gas. It provides—

1. That every gas company in either city shall once in each year report to the Mayor the amount of their capital stock, their gross receipts and expenditures, and their net profits.
2. That the Mayors shall appoint inspectors of gas meters, whose duty it shall be to test the accuracy of all meters, and to give certificate of its reliability.
3. The inspectors shall examine all meters in use, at least once in each month, to ascertain if they correctly measure the quantity of gas consumed.
4. The company shall, upon the application of a party, furnish gas for consumption. They shall not require pay in advance, nor a deposit, but they may exact security to the amount of $50 for the payment of bills. No supply of gas shall be cut off except by the inspectors, after the lapse of five days' notice.
5. Bills for gas shall be made out only once in three months.
6. No charge shall be made for rent or use of meters, but the Company shall furnish the same.
7. The Common Council may authorize any individual or association to manufacture and sell gas.

If Mr. ELY works this bill along vigorously, I should not be in the least surprised to see present in Albany several gentlemen charged with the duty of fostering the interests of the Gas Companies.

Senator WILLIAMS introduced a bill to amend the several acts relating to the prisons. I am constrained to express the opinion that the State Prisons of the State are in a most wretched condition, and that no branch of Government so much requires the searching eye of the Legislature. The bill presented by Senator WILLIAMS has the purpose to cut off the inducements to plunder the State, and to destroy the facilities now and heretofore enjoyed by those under whose control the prisons have fallen.

Senator MANDEVILLE offered a resolution in the Senate, that, until the Assembly shall be organized, the flag on the Capitol should float at half-mast. I think if both Houses had failed to organize, the people would, probably, run up an extra bunting. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 21.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. MATHER, for the erection of an Inebriate Asylum from a portion of the excise moneys.

By Mr. SLOAN, for amending the Fire laws of the Fifth Ward of Brooklyn.

By Mr. DIVEN, for the appointment of a time for the closing of the affairs of the Yates County Bank. Also, for the appointment of a time for the Receivers of insolvent corporations to collect the debts thereof.

The reports presented were all relating to private bills.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. LOVELAND, to increase the powers of Notaries Public.

By Mr. BOARDMAN, relative to the Lyons Public Academy.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. LOVELAND, to amend the acts relating to State Prisons.

By Mr. PRATT, to amend the act for the sale of the Wallabout Burial-ground.

By Mr. SLOAN, to amend the usury laws of 1837. Also, to amend the charter of the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company, Brooklyn. Also, to incorporate the Long Island College Hospital of Brooklyn.

By Mr. ELY, (by consent,) to protect the gas consumers of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

By Mr. NOXON, to amend the Code of Procedure relative to arrests and proceedings in cases of alleged false pretences.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. MANDEVILLE moved that the flag of the capitol be hoisted at half-mast, union down, till the House be organized. Tabled.

Mr. SLOAN's concurrent resolution, fixing Tuesday, Feb. 16, for the election of a Regent of the University in the place of JOHN KEYS PAGE, was called up and passed.

Messrs. PRATT and JOHNSON were appointed a Committee to wait upon the Governor; and Messrs. FOOTE and SLOAN a Committee to wait upon the Assembly, and inform them of the election of Mr. HALSTEAD as temporary President.

Various portions of the Governor's Message were referred to appropriate Committees.

The resolution adopted yesterday, extending the term of office of State Engineer SEYMOUR, was, on motion of Mr. SPINOLA, reconsidered and tabled.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 21.

Immediately on re-assembling the House proceed to take a vote for Speaker, which resulted thus:

Van Valkenburgh	55	Alvord	50
Horton	7	Law	1

Several more votes were taken without altering this result.

Mr. MILLER offered a resolution for electing Messrs. ALVORD and WILSON.

Mr. E. S. ESTY moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried, Ayes 60, Nays, 53. Messrs. ADAMS, C. BOUGHTON and BECKER, Americans, and Messrs. DAYTON, PARSONS and STEVENSON, Democrats, voting aye.

On the presentation of another motion to proceed to vote, Mr. RAWSON moved to add to it the words "and that a plurality elect."

Mr. LYNCH moved to lay the amendment on the table. Carried—ayes, 61; nays, 52.

A motion for an evening session was voted down.

Senators FOOTE and SLOAN, the Committee from the Senate, informed the House of the election of Hon. J. B. HALSTEAD, as President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

After another fruitless vote the Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.

The Court of Appeals—Commutation of a Death Sentence, &c.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

In the Court of Appeals to-day the cases of the City of New-York *vs.* Peter Stuyvesant and others, and of Peter Cooper *vs.* the same, were argued by J. GERARD for the defendants, NICHOLAS HILL for the City of New-York, and JOHN E. PARSONS for Mr. COOPER.

Governor KING has commuted the sentence of death upon the lad CUMMINGS, convicted of the murder of STUMPF, a German, in conformity with the unanimous desire of the citizens of Albany.

The following is a copy of Governor KING's letter to the Sheriff, announcing the commutation:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1858.

Wm. P. Brayton, Esq., Sheriff of the City and County of Albany:

SIR: After a careful and anxious examination of the testimony in the case of JOHN CUMMINGS, now under sentence of death for the murder of FREDERICK STUMPF, I have come to the conclusion that the commutation of his sentence of death to imprisonment for life would satisfy the just and merciful vindication of the laws. In this opinion I am sustained by the intercession of the Judge and Justices who tried the prisoner, of most of the jury who found him guilty, of very many of the best citizens of Albany and its neighborhood in all ranks of life, and of those whose counsel I have sought; and yielding to the convictions which should sometimes control and temper the stern sentence of the law, I hereby commute the sentence of death pronounced against JOHN CUMMINGS, for the murder of FREDERICK STUMPF, to imprisonment for life in the State Prison at Sing Sing, and inclose the authentic document for that purpose.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
JOHN A. KING.

Negotiations for a compromise between the Republicans and Americans in the Legislature will be resumed to-night, with every prospect of success.

NAPLES.

Appearance of the City—Habits and Manners of the People, &c.

Naples, April.

Naples has been so often described that it would seem like carrying pepper to Hindostan, to attempt another sketch of it. Yet, familiar as I had supposed myself with every feature of its physiognomy, it struck me with all the force and vivacity of novelty. It is a much handsomer and fresher city, in its general aspect, more elegant and imposing, than I had imagined. Its leading characteristics form a remarkable combination of beauty and grandeur, all visible at one view, and appreciable at a glance. The whole sweep of the bay, with its continuous border of houses and villages on the land side; the islands of Capri and Ischia towards the sea; the amphitheatre of villa and castle-crowned cliffs immediately back of the city, and Vesuvius, with its troop of mountains close at hand, and rising sublimely against the eastern sky—all within the compass and comprehension of a single picture, and all beneath a climate of unrivaled amenity, present a spectacle of captivating splendor and beauty. On first beholding it, I felt the justice of the Neapolitan vaunt: "See Naples and then die," which, however, stripped of its metaphoric veil and rendered practical, doubtless, means: "See Naples and then live" to enjoy it.

The city contains nearly 400,000 inhabitants, and is connected with the annals of the Phœnicians, Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, Carthagenians, Normans and Goths; and in later times with all the great national agitations of modern Europe. It is the present Capital of a Kingdom of eight millions of inhabitants. It is in the centre of innumerable relics of past ages, and in its population exhibits a compound of all the great races which for 4,000 years have flourished and decayed in Southern Italy. Vain, indeed, would it be to attempt to do it justice. I did not come to Naples to write a folio. We can go forth, together, however, as we have done at Florence and Rome, and gather from the aspect of the streets a not unfaithful or unprofitable idea of the appearance and customs of the most characteristic city in Italy.

Here, then, is the Chiaia, or Quay, a street running along the bay for miles, with the water on one side and the hotels, palaces and public buildings on the other. At every point you have the twin volcanoes in view, Somna and Vesuvius, with the sparkling bay and the blue islands to seaward. Yet this Chiaia is divided into several portions. At Posolippo, which is really the western verge of Naples, you have, between the street and the sea, a colony of boatmen, and all the population, odor and tangle of a fishing village. Next, to the east of this, and between the street and the sea, is the villa Reale 'the fashionable promenade On one side the waves kiss the wall, and if you like you may sit for hours in the seats provided, and dream of coral graves and purple mullets. Or you may walk in nicely-graveled paths, beneath palms, orange trees and bowers of blooming laurestinas, even though it be March. The whole air is full of perfume, and the promenades are thronged with the flush and the fair. Among these are a number of very striking-looking women, clad in crimson silk, richly decorated with gold lace, and their heads attired in gay kerchiefs, jauntily and seductively adjusted. Each has a child under her care, and she is its nurse. That dark, sulky, lofty lady near by, and dressed in sober garments, is the mistress and mother, the Princess A—— or Z——. She is too proud to flaunt in gold and gaud herself, but she shows her wealth and quality by bedizening her maid.

Another portion of the Chiaia, remote from thts, is occupied by the King's palace and the fortifications. Another part still, presents the port crowded with shipping, with contiguous streets of warehouses, sailors' taverns and boarding-houses, and agencies for lines of packets and steamers. Beyond this, the great thoroughfare sinks into a suburb, crowded with lazzaroni, boatmen, donkeys, orangemen, beggars and makers and menders of baskets and fish-nets.

The Broadway of Naples is La Strada Toledo, more than a mile in length, running exactly north and south through the centre of the city, and at nearly right angles with the Chiaia. It is directly connected with all the principal thoroughfares. It is scarcely possible to conceive a more lively and diversified scene than it presents. Here are the fashionable *cafés* and the fashionable shops; here gather the gay loungers and the dashing equipages. Here, also, pour along droves of goats with their tinkling bells; flocks of sheep, wending to the shambles; asses, loaded with cabbages and carrots; long processions of monks and friars; bands of soldiers with flourish of drum and trumpet; the hooded ranks of the Misericordia, bearing corpses to the charnel-house, beneath a gorgeous pall of crimson velvet, loaded with gold lace; beggars parading deformed legs, hideous sores, incurable issues, and harlequin raggedness; jaunty dragoons, in the King's livery, forcing everybody aside in their march; cabriolets winding furiously among the crowd, calling forth a general yell of objurgations from coachmen and cartmen thrust and jostled to the right or left. All this goes on from noon to near sunset. From 8 to 11 o'clock at night, the place is thronged with gamblers, pickpockets, pimps, and a large sprinkling of idlers seeking amusement. Towards 11 o'clock, the crowd disperses, and at midnight the miserable, houseless lazzaroni of both sexes, and of all ages, creep hither and find repose under the piazzas and on the door-steps.

The greater part of the streets of Naples are exceedingly narrow, the buildings rising six or seven stories high, in nearly uniform blocks, on both sides. Every window has a balcony, on which persons are constantly to be seen, making it their look-out and their promenade. Though the sun never penetrates many of them, even by a strip of its rays, still, as the houses are painted white, and the balconies are alive with inhabitants, they have neither a dull nor a dismal appearance. The markets are held in the open air, in rain or shine. Many of the avenues which cross Toledo-street are devoted to this object, fish, flesh, fowl and vegetables being mingled together in inextricable confusion. Those to the north ascend to the high grounds in steep acclivities, and are inaccessible to carriages. Nothing can be more curious than to look into these bee-hives or ant-hills, from the midst of the pomp and fashion of the city, while you have all the turmoil, odor and garbage of a street market in your immediate vicinity, and present to more senses than one.

The eastern portion of Naples contains several broader streets thronged with the lower classes. Here, as in some other parts, the thoroughfares are the workshops of the people inhabiting them, the rooms on either side being too small and dark for their purposes. Just conceive of a city thronged to repletion, all turned into the streets with their multifarious operations. Here is a blacksmith with his bellows and anvil; there is a shoemaker and his apprentices waxing their thread and pounding their lap-stones; here is one woman kneading her dough, and another disciplining the bare buff of her bantlings; here is an old hag fizzing and frying hasty pudding, and there a caldron is bubbling and struggling with maccaroni; here is a carriage-maker with all his traps, one workman building a circular blaze for the tire of a wheel, and another polishing a panel with lava and rotten stone; yonder is a fabricator of willow baskets, and here are a lot of women and girls weaving mats of rushes; here sits an old beldame at a stall crying oranges, and there another is nestled in a periphery of lettuce and onions; yonder is a barber lathering a grizzly Cyclops, while his wife performs another operation of the tonsorial art—that of exterminating vermin from the heads of juvenile customers. There is a vender of friction matches, who makes the welkin ring with his portentous advertisements; here thunders a merchant of images of the Virgin, his voice being deeper than that of many waters. The turmoil and hubbub of the scene are indescribable. You would think Vesuvius in eruption, especially when, at intervals, some sonorous ass brays an everlasting bray, or Antonio Baronte, cracking his whip, dashes through their midst, with his vettura and four horses. Yet the tangled skein unwinds at last. The noises subside into the musical hum of industry. It is after all a rather jolly scene of the battle of life; day by day peace signs the great treaty with Man, here as well as elsewhere, and the rainbow of creation's dawn fulfills the stipulations, by setting upon the scene at even-tide.

It is impossible to paint the minuter shades of this picture, which, after all, derives a great part of its effect from its contrasts. There is at once a mixture of spasmodic life and listless indolence, of comfort and misery, of thrift and destitution, of life and death, in the spectacle, which defies all the arts of representation. It must be seen to be appreciated. At least half the people in this bubbling mass sit or stand, looking in vacancy, as if deaf to the sounds and dead to the sights around them. Many are robed only in rags, which scarcely hang together, the flesh being visible through many a yawning rent. The peculiar costumes of other days are mostly gone from the city, though they linger in the provinces; but red vests, red kerchiefs and red petticoats are displayed even on the persons of men and women who are to the last degree filthy and squalid in appearance. It must be admitted, too, that even when we note an absence of all that constitutes comfort—according to our ideas—personal cleanliness, appropriate dress, respectability of exterior—these poor Neapolitans still seem content.

The explanation is perhaps not difficult. They are largely of Greek descent, and have the cheerful temper of their ancestry. They are stamped with the soft and gentle character of their climate. Their religion reconciles them to life, as it promses them peace in death. They are slaves and the children of slaves, and are delivered from the load of mental labor and responsibility. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof—has long been their philosophy. Providence kindly sends them their daily bread in a string of maccaroni or a snip of garlic, and upon the easy terms of confession the priest forgives them their trespasses. Let me give an illustration.

One day, as we were riding in our vettura and four, we came suddenly upon a donkey, asleep in the middle of the highway. It was a sunny day, and the beast was visibly annoyed at being disturbed in the midst of his bliss. He lifted his head languidly, and gently vibrated his tail, in token of curiosity, if not of disapprobation—but this was all. He would not budge an inch, though Antonio Baronte lifted his lash and threatened to run over him, vettura, horses and all. The creature knew the world better. Antonio yielded, the horses kindly turned aside, the wheels diverged, and we left the donkey in quiet possession of his bed and his repose. He looked after us with a faint curiosity, and laid down his head to a little more sleep and a little more slumber. This was an Italian donkey, a happy illustration of that love of indolence, that preferring of the *dolce far niente* to all other things, which characterizes the people of the South of Italy. That donkey was, in fact, a Neapolitan.

Dick Tinto.

The Dangers to our Harbor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: The letter of Dr. Castle, published in your paper this morning, in reference to the report of Mr. Haswell to the Harbor Commissioners, is so ably written and apparently just in its conclusions, that it will be likely to mislead those who do not reason on this subject from established facts. Doctor Castle takes just the view of the matter which any intelligent person would be likely to do who had not made the subject a special object of investigation. But it should be remembered that the report of Mr. Haswell, as was that of Professor Bache, were the result of patient scientific observations, and that he was employed to make these investigations by the Board of Underwriters of New-York, to whom the matter is one of vital importance.

If the increasing dangers and difficulties of our harbor navigation had not warned them of the necessity of investigating the causes of their increase, they would never have put themselves to the cost of such a survey. But the necessity for it is shown and acknowledged by every ship-captain sailing out of the port, and by all our pilots. It would be criminal in the highest degree to neglect any means for preventing such a calamity as an injury to the channels leading to the Ocean would occasion, not only to this City, but to the entire State.

Dr. Castle assumes that because the Hudson has been pouring its flood into the ocean for thousands of years, that it will continue to do so, and must find an outlet for itself somewhere and somehow. Doubtless it will, but what we are chiefly interested in is to keep it in its present channels, for we know that within a very few years it has greatly changed in its course to the sea, and we do not know how deep the channels of the lower bay were even in the days of Hendrick Hudson. The volume of the Hudson may never be seriously diminished, but the amount of tidal influx from the ocean must be diminished exactly in proportion to the quantity of land which we make by artificial means in the river.

Dr. Castle is strangely ignorant of the subject he has undertaken to write upon. He says that the currents of the Thames and the Mersey are not so rapid as the flow of our own river; but they are certainly three times more rapid than the flow of the Hudson. The tide in our Hudson rises and falls 3 to 5 feet, while in the Thames its rise 18 to 20 feet, and in the Mersey, 19 to 26 feet. Of course such a current as rushes through the channels of these rivers is sufficient to sweep away all sediment or detrital deposits; but the slow current of our own river is not, in fact, sufficiently strong.

Dr. Castle also says:

> "We have no proof that the water in the lower bay encroaches on the land consequent upon the depositions of 'silt' and other *detrital* matter. But, on the contrary, we have it demonstrated that the land encroaches on the sea, or in other words, the water does not reach so high, tidal or otherwise, as it formerly did."

The facts are just the reverse. On the south side of Staten Island the sea now flows over land which was formerly green fields and orchards, and it is but a very few years since the "old elm tree," a noted landmark for pilots, was washed away by the encroachments of the ocean and, in its place a beacon has been erected by the Government; while on the opposite side of the bay, just the opposite effects are produced, and channels which once admitted vessels of a large size, are fast filling up. Sandy Hook, which is now connected with the main land, was once an island, and the channel which divided it from the opposite shore was navigable for vessels of a light draught of water. Cooper, in his *Red Rover*, makes his hero's vessel escape through this channel, which is now dry land. These changes show the necessity of taking precautionary measures in season to prevent an injury to our harbor, which, having been suffered to occur, could never be mended.

We know that there are several harbors on the coast of England, at the mouths of rivers, which once admitted ships of a large size, where a frigate might float, and now scarcely capable of floating a fishing boat. However, this subject has been ably treated by scientific men who were specially commissioned to investigate the subject, and it is to be presumed that their reports will have more weight than the speculations of amateurs who are so palpably ignorant in regard to the matter as Dr. Castle.

B. C. F.

The Wyoming Valley Massacre—Letter from Mr. Lossing.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Dr. Spencer cites my synoptical history of the war for Independence, entitled *Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-Six*, in support of statements in his *History of the United States*, concerning the Wyoming Massacre. That work was prepared in the year 1846, and published in June, 1847. In its preparation I followed all of the old authorities cited by Dr. Spencer, except Marshall's *Life of Washington*, whose work I did not then possess. The light of more recent investigations had not then revealed the utter untruthfulness of much that had been written on the subject, for Mr. Miner's *History of Wyoming*—a work impregnable in its integrity because based upon the evidence of existing documents and then existing eye-witnesses—had been published only a few months, and was not yet known much beyond the Wyoming Valley.

Mr. Miner made that valley his home in the year 1799, where he remained fifteen years, and then took up his abode in Chester County, Pennsylvania. He returned to Wyoming in 1832, and, I believe, is still living at Wilkesbarre. He improved his rare opportunities, as editor of a paper, during thirteen years of his earlier residence in the valley, for procuring a reliable history of Revolutionary events there, from scores of survivors who had remained or afterward returned, and from abundant records of various kinds. Soon after the appearance of Judge Marshall's *Life of Washington*, in 1805, Mr. Miner called the author's attention to his evident errors concerning the Wyoming Massacre; and so well convinced was Marshall of the truth of Mr. Miner's statements, that in his revised edition, copyrighted by Carey & Lea in 1831—twenty-six years ago—he not only gladly corrected the errors in the text, but appended a note, saying that he had followed Gordon and Ramsay, and was convinced of their errors. He also published with that note, an official statement made by Colonel Zebulon Butler, to the Board of War, a few days after the invasion of the Valley, and concludes his introduction of it by saying, "Historic truth demands that these misstatements should be corrected." As Marshall is one of the authorities cited by Dr. Spencer in support of the errors noticed, his attention is called to Carey & Lea's octavo edition, 1831, volume 1, page 281.

It may be asked, how came Gordon and Ramsay to propagate such errors? They originated in the tales of horror recited by the frightened fugitives from the Wyoming Valley. That Valley was settled chiefly by emigrants from Connecticut. When the Tories and Indians under John Butler, and the Seneca Chief Gi-en-gwa-tah invaded the valley, and especially when the Savages commenced the work of destruction, as many as could, fled in terror over the dreary mountains on the east, known as "The Shades of Death," through East Jersey into the State of New-York, and crossed the Hudson River at Newburg and Poughkeepsie, on their way to their native homes. At that time, John Holt, a Republican printer, was publishing his New-York *Journal* at Poughkeepsie, (as the British had possession of New-York City,) and the horrid tales, told by the fugitives, whose fears had magnified every wrong, were first put forth in that paper, and were received as historic truth. Gordon incorporated them in his history, published ten years afterward. Ramsay followed Gordon in 1790; and in 1805, Mercy Warren and Judge Marshall followed both. Botta, the Italian historian, copied the errors of all, and allowed his quick imagination to embellish them, and so they went forth in Otis' translation in 1820. These authorities (all cited by Dr. Spencer) have been relied upon by more recent historians, notwithstanding their errors concerning the question at issue have been refuted for many years.

When, in the year 1848, I commenced the collection of materials for my *Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution*, I procured every work upon the subject that I could find, visited every locality made notable by events of the war, and examined public and private records very extensively. As Dr. Spencer has frequently quoted from that work, he must have observed positive proof, from my citations and records of personal investigations, that the story of the Wyoming Massacre, as given by the older authorities, was *untrue*. I have given full details of that event, on the pages from 349 to 362, inclusive, of volume I. I have there published the entire treaty entered into between John Butler and the commander of Forty Fort—a treaty fair and honorable, and not upon the terms of "the hatchet," as the older historians have related. I have also given a drawing of the table on which the treaty was signed, which was then in the possession of Mrs. Myers, the mother-in-law of Mr. Peck, referred to in that excellent gentleman's article, published in the Daily Times a few days ago. It seems to me that common fairness on the part of Dr. Spencer required him to cite my *Field Book*, which was prepared in greater historic light, while calling up as evidence to support his mistake a smaller work of mine, published almost eleven years ago, for he cannot excuse himself, as in the case of Mr. Miner's book, with the plea, "I never had the good fortune to meet with it."

Doctor Spencer also cites the histories of the United States for schools, prepared by Mrs. Willard and Mr. Willson, in support of his own errors, but carefully avoids allusion to Lossing's *History of the United States for Schools and Families*, wherein those errors are not only *not* perpetuated, but in foot notes are exposed and their origin explained.

I regret the necessity that calls for this communication, but justice to myself seemed to demand it.

Benson J. Lossing.

New-York, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858.

An Inquiry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A school building was burned in Brooklyn a day or two ago, while 800 children were assembled, seven or eight of whom were killed in the rush to get out—cause of the fire, defect in the flue. Why do people build flues liable to take fire, after numberless instances of fires therefrom? The cause is a moral one, and is the slight value that is placed upon human life; and this carelessness is probably to be traced to a number of causes much in vogue and estimation in the world, such as wars, sympathy with murderers, and allowance of the sale of intoxicating liquors. Another and more direct cause in the case in point is the niggard economy which prevails (at the hazard of human life) generally, and particularly (here considered) in constructing buildings, which would think it womanly effeminacy to build a flue with a liberal space to pass through the woodwork around it. Such is the slowness of human reform, amounting to a perfect stupidity, that we may hardly ever expect the time when buildings will be built furnished with flues that are fire-proof.

One would think that one instance of defect in flue, causing a building to be fired, would be enough to prevent a repetition of building on that principle, and cause an alteration where work had been done; but such is not the case. Men are animals with extremely short noses and thick heads, and mean hearts, destitute of feeling.

A. B.

Humanity in a Wife.—One really pities the poor carver of a favorite dish. Not only has he all the trouble, but he is obliged to send all the best bits to his friends. What an angel of a wife has our acquaintance, Smith! He helps her, of course, as is a lady's due, namely, to the very choicest morsels; and, when all the other people at table are served, (not before,) that great-minded and generous woman has the pluck to say, with a well-feigned impatience: "Dear, dear, Mr. Smith, you have sent me woodcock (or ortolan, or phœnix, or whatever it is) when you know I never touch it—a husband never condescends to remember his wife's tastes." To which Smith has the meekness to reply: "Well, well, my love, I beg your pardon; I really quite forgot. Send it round to me, dear; send it round to me." And he gets the best help of them all. We have seen this feat at Smith's twenty times. Let us hope that he remembers his confederate when it is time to make presents.—*Punch.*

Hotel Life in New-York—Sensible Sentiments of Mr. Charles Mackay.

From the London Illustrated News.

The hotels in the great cities of America—in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, New-Orleans, Chicago, Boston, &c.—are conducted on a peculiar system, and in a style of much magnificence. The British Isles possess no such caravanserais. Even the monster Hotel du Louvre, in Paris, is not to be compared with such establishments as the St. Nicholas, the Metropolitan, the Lafarge House, the Astor House, and many others in New-York. Some of them make up a thousand beds, and others from five to six and seven hundred. The country is so immense, the distances from point to point are so great—such as from New-Orleans to Boston, or from New-York to Chicago and the Far West; the activity of commerce is so incessant, and its ramifications so extensive, that a much larger class of people then with us is compelled by business, public and private, to be continually upon the move. Large hotels are, therefore, of positive necessity; and, were they solely confined to travelers, would deserve the praise of being, what they really are, the finest, most convenient, and best administered hotels in the world. It is not their fault that they have, in the course of time, and by the force of circumstances, been devoted to other uses, and that they have become the permanent homes of families, instead of remaining the temporary residences of strangers.

For a fixed charge of two dollars and a half a day (about ten shillings and sixpence English) the traveler has a comfortable bed-room, the use of a drawing-room, dining-room, reading-room and smoking-room, and the full enjoyment of a liberal tariff, or bill of fare, for breakfast, luncheon, dinner, tea and supper. The two dollars and a half include all charges for servants, and every charge whatever that can be fairly included under the head of board and lodging, except wine beer and spirits. Being well lighted with gas, there is no charge for wax lights—that flaring pretext for extortion in England. The cookery is in general excellent. The breakfast is bounteous, and is spread from eight o'clock till twelve, between which hours fish, flesh and fowl, fresh meat and salt meat, eggs, omelettes, wheaten bread, rye bread, corn bread, corn cakes, rice cakes and buckwheat cakes (the last a far greater delicacy than England can show) are liberally distributed. From twelve o'clock till two the luncheon is spread with equal profusion; and from two to six there is a succession of dinners, the getting up of which, at such hotels as the St. Nicholas, the Metropolitan, or the Astor House, would do credit to Mr. Francatelli of the Reform Club. As soon as dinner is over tea commences, and as soon as tea is cleared away the cloths are laid for supper, so that from 8 in the morning till midnight there is one continued succession of feasts, at which Governors of States, members of Congress, Judges, Generals, ex-Presidents of the Republic, the magnates of commerce and the law, and all the miscellaneous and less distinguished public, male and female, sit down to partake. Whether the traveler do or do not partake is the same to the landlord. He may eat once, twice, thrice, or all day long, if he pleases. The price is two dollars and a half, even should he take all his meals abroad. If ladies and families prefer to have apartments of their own, the price for lodging varies from three to five or ten dollars a day, according to the extent or elegancies of accommodation required. In like manner the board of each individual, supplied in a private apartment, is raised from two and a half to four dollars per diem. The consequence is, that very few people board in their private rooms, and that nearly all breakfast, dine, and sup in public, except the very young children, for whose convenience there is a separate *table d'hôte.*

It will thus be seen that for the traveling community these hotels are very comfortable, very luxurious, very cheap, and very lively. In consequence of the great difficulty that private families experience in procuring cooks and housemaids in a country where menial service is considered somewhat beneath the dignity of a native-born American, where service is called "help," to avoid wounding the susceptibility of free citizens, and left almost exclusively to negroes and the newly-imported Irish, who too commonly, more especially the female portion of them, know nothing whatever, or exceedingly little, of any household duties, and whose skill in cookery scarcely extends to the boiling of a potato, the mistresses of families keeping house on their own account lead but an uncomfortable life. In England the newly-married couple take a house, furnish it, and live quietly at home. In the cities of America—for the rule does not apply to the rural districts—they take apartments at the hotel, and live in public, too glad to take advantage of the ready means which it affords of escape from the nuisances attendant upon inefficient, incomplete, and insolent service. The young wife finds herself relieved from all the cares and miseries and responsibilities of housekeeping, and has nothing to think of but dress, visiting, reading and amusement. Brides who begin married life in hotels often continue in them from youth to maturity and age, without possessing the inestimable advantage and privilege of any more secluded home. To those who know nothing of domestic affairs, and to those who are willing to attend to them, but cannot procure proper "help" in their household, the hotel system is equally well adapted. It saves trouble, annoyance and expense;—but at what a cost of the domestic amenities! Perhaps not above one-half of the people who daily sit down to dinner in these superb establishments are travelers. The remainder are permanent residents—husbands, wives and children. To eat in public now and then may be desirable; but for ladies to take all their meals every day, and all the year round, in the full glare of publicity, to be always full dressed, to associate daily—almost hourly—with strangers from every part of America and of the world; to be, if young and handsome, the cynosure of all idle and vagrant eyes, either at the *table d'hôte* or in the public drawing-room;—these are certainly not the conditions which to an Englishman's mind are conducive to the true happiness and charm of wedded life. And it is not only the influence of this state of things upon the husband and wife to which an Englishman objects, but its influence upon the young children, who play about the corridors and halls of such mansions, and become prematurely old for want of fresh air and exercise, and overknowing from the experiences they acquire and the acquaintances they contract. Perhaps fast people may consider such objections to savor of "old fogyism;" perhaps not. The system is peculiar to America, and, therefore, strikes the attention more forcibly than if it were common to the civilized world.

It is, doubtless, more the misfortune than the fault of American families that they live so much in this style; for, without good servants who know their duty, and are not too supercilious and saucy to perform it, it is impossible for a lady, without shortening her life and making herself worse than a slave, to have a comfortable and happy home, or to govern it with pleasure or advantage either to herself or her family. Recently the New-York and Philadelphia newspapers have been filled with the details of two scandalous cases—one ending in a tragedy—of which a New-York and a Philadelphia hotel were the scenes, and in both of which the fair fame of ladies was sacrificed. To these painful exposures it is not necessary to make further allusion; but they are so fresh in the public recollection that they cannot be passed over, even in this cursory glance at some of the evils attendant upon the undue publicity of female life in such monster hotels as I have endeavored to describe.

To all the hotels is attached an establishment known as the "bar," where spirituous liquors are retailed under a nomenclature that puzzles the stranger, and takes a long acquaintanceship with American life and manners to become familiar with. Gin-sling, brandy-smash, whisky-skin, streak-of-lightning, cock-tail, and rum-salad are but a few of the names of the drinks which are consumed at the bar, morning, noon, and night, by persons who in a similar rank of life in England would no more think of going into a gin-shop than of robbing the Bank. Fancy a gin-palace under the roof of, and attached to, the Reform Club, and free not only to the members but to the world without, and both classes largely availing themselves of it to drink and smoke, both by day and night, and you will be able to form some conception of the "bar" of an American hotel, and of the class of people who frequent it. But can such a system conduce to any virtuous development of young men in this Republic? I will not answer the question, but leave it, and all the other questions mooted in this letter, for the consideration of those who desire that America should be as wise and happy in the private relations of her citizens as she is free and independent in her relations to the great comity of the world.

C. M.

The adjourned meeting of Chaplains of the Navy, held in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, adopted a memorial to Congress, praying for an increase in the number of Chaplains for the Army and Navy, and a cessation of life appointments.

A Lodge of the Sons of Malta was instituted at Manchester, N. H., on Tuesday last.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Address of Edward Everett at the Dedication of the City Library of Boston.

* * * I am aware that there is still afloat about in the community a vague prejudice against what is called book-learning. One sometimes hears doubts expressed of the utility of public libraries; opinions that they are rather ornamental than necessary or useful; and the fact that our time-honored city has subsisted more than two centuries without one, is a sufficient proof that, until within a very few years, their importance has not been practically felt. There is perhaps even now a disposition to claim some superiority for what is called practical knowledge—knowledge gained by observation and experience, (which most certainly the Trustees would not disparage,) and a kind of satisfaction felt in holding up the example of self-taught men, in supposed contradistinction from those who have got their knowledge from books; and no name, perhaps, is so frequently mentioned in this connection as that of Franklin, who, because he had scarce any school education, and never went to college, has been hastily set down as a brilliant example, to show the inutility of book-learning. It has been quoted to me in this way, within three days.

Now, Mr. Mayor, I need not tell you that there never was a greater mistake in point of fact. A thirst for books, which he spared no pains to allay, is the first marked trait disclosed in the character of Franklin; his success throughout the early period of his life, can be directly traced to the use he made of them; and his very first important movement for the benefit of his fellow-men, was to found a public library, which still flourishes, one of the most considerable in the country. Franklin not a book-man! whoever labors under that delusion, shows that somebody else is not a book-man, at least so far as concerns the biography of our illustrious townsman. We happen to have a little information on that subject, in a book written by Franklin himself. He there gives a very different account of himself, and I would ask any one who entertains the idea to which I am alluding, at what period of Franklin's career he supposes this taste for books began to be manifested by him; how soon he ceased to be a self-formed man? Perhaps after he had struggled through the years of his useful poverty; escaped to Philadelphia,—set up in business as a printer, and begun to have a little money in his pocket. I need not tell you, Sir, that it was earlier than that. Was it, then, while he was the clever apprentice to his brother, the editor of a journal, and wrote articles for its columns in a disguised hand, and tucked them under the office door, enjoying the exquisite delight of setting up his own anonymous articles; was it then, at the age of fifteen or sixteen, that his fondness for reading, under the stimulus of boyish authorship disclosed itself? Earlier than that. Well, then, at the grammar school and Master Brownell's writing school, which he attended from eight to ten, (for there are boys who show a fondness for reading, even at that tender age;) was little Benjamin's taste for books developed while yet at school? Earlier than that. Hear his own words, which you will permit me to read from that exquisite piece of autobiography to which I have already alluded: "From my infancy I was *passionately* fond of reading, and all the money that came into my hands was laid out in purchasing books. I was very fond of voyages. My first acquisition was Bunyan's works, in separate little volumes. I afterwards sold them to enable me to buy R. Burton's *Historical Collections.* They were small chapman's books and cheap, forty volumes in all. My father's little library consisted chiefly of books in polemic divinity, most of which I read. I have often regretted (and this is a sentence that might be inscribed on the lofty cornices of those noble columns) that at a time when I had such a thirst for knowledge, more proper books had not fallen in my way. * * There was among them Plutarch's lives, which I read abundantly, and I still think that time spent to great advantage. There was also a book of Defoe's, called an *Essay on Projects*, and another of Dr. Mather's, called an *Essay to do Good*, which"—did what, Sir? For I am now going to give you in Franklin's own words (they carry with them the justification of every dollar expended in raising these walls,) the original secret of his illustrious career—what was the effect produced by reading these two little books of Defoe and Cotton Mather?—"they, perhaps, gave me a turn of thinking, which had an influence on some of the principal future events of my life." Yes, Sir, in the reading of these books was the acorn that sprouted into that magnificent oak; there was the fountain-drop which a fairy might sip from a buttercup, from which has flowed the Missouri and the Mississippi,—the broad, deep river of Franklin's fame, winding its way through the lapse of ages, and destined to flow on till it shall be engulphed in the ocean of eternity. From his "infancy," Sir, "passionately fond of reading"—nay, with the appetite of a vulture, with the digestion of an ostrich, attacking the great folios on polemic divinity in his father's library. Not a dull boy, either, Sir; not a precocious little book-worm; fond of play; doesn't dislike a little mischief; sometimes, as he tells us, "led the other boys into scrapes;" but, in his intervals of play, in his leisure moments, up in the lonely garret, when the rest of the family were asleep, holding converse in his childhood with the grave old nonconformists, Howe, and Owen, and Baxter—communing with the austerest lords of thought, the demigods of Puritanism,—

Non sine diis animosus infans.

Franklin not a book-man? Why, he goes on to tell us that it was this "bookish inclination which at length determined his father to make him a printer," against his own inclination, which was for the sea; and when he had thus by constraint become a printer, his great consolation was, as he says, that "I now had access to better books. An acquaintance with the apprentices of booksellers enabled me sometimes to borrow a small one, which I was careful to return soon and clean. Often I sat up in my chamber reading the greatest part of the night, when the book was borrowed in the evening and to be returned in the morning, lest it should be found missing."

Then he made the acquaintance of Mr. Matthew Adams, an ingenious, sensible man, "who had a pretty collection of books." He frequented the printing office, took notice of the bright little apprentice, and "very kindly proposed to lend me such books as I chose to read." Having taken to a vegetable diet at the age of sixteen, he persuaded his brother to allow him in cash half the price of his board—lived upon potatoes and hasty pudding—soon found that he could save half even of that little allowance (which could not have exceeded two-and-sixpence a week, lawful money,) and this poor little economy "was an additional fund for buying books." What would the poor, under-fed boy, who was glad to buy books on the savings of his potato diet, have said could he have had the free access to a hall like this, stored as it soon will be with its priceless treasures? Further, Sir, while working as a journeyman in England, he says, "I made the acquaintance of one William Wilcox, a bookseller, whose shop was next door. He had an immense collection of second-hand books." (Somewhat, I suppose, like our friend Burnham, in Cornhill.) "Circulating libraries were not then in use, but we agreed that on certain reasonable terms, which I have now forgotten, I might take, read and return any of his works. This I esteemed a great advantage, and I made as much use of it as I could."

Finally, Sir, as I have already said, Franklin's first important movement for the good of his fellow-men was the foundation of the public library in Philadelphia. At his instance the members of a little club to which he belonged, tradesmen and mechanics of narrow means, threw into common stock the few books which belonged to them. A subscription was then obtained from 50 young men, principally tradesmen, of two pounds each and ten shillings per annum, and with this little fund they began. "The books were imported, the library was opened one day in the week for lending them to the subscribers, on their promissory notes to pay double the value if not duly returned." "This was the mother," says Franklin, "of all the North American subscription libraries, now so numerous. It has become a great thing itself, and continually goes on increasing. These libraries have improved the general conversation of the Americans, made the common tradesmen and farmers as intelligent as most gentlemen from other countries, and perhaps, have contributed in some degree to the stand so generally made throughout the colonies in defence of their privileges."

Those are the words of Franklin, Mr. Mayor, which I read from his own book. Our excellent friend, the President of the Commissioners, has justly felicitated himself in having been the first person publicly to raise his voice in this noble hall. He must be a happier man than I who can speak an earlier or an abler word than his: but I claim the credit of having read from the first book opened in this hall—and what is more, sir, I mean to have the satisfaction of presenting the first volume given to the library, since it came into the care of the Trustees. In your presence, Mr. Mayor, and that of this vast assembly on this first of January, 1858, I offer this copy of Franklin's Autobiography in Sparks' edition, as a New-Year's gift to the Boston Public Library. Nay, sir, I am going to do more, and make the first, and perhaps the last, motion ever made in this hall: and that is, that every person present, of his own accord, if of age,—with the consent of parent or guardian, if a minor,—man, woman, boy, or girl, be requested, on going home, to select one good book, and in memory of the poor boy, who half-fed himself to gratify his taste for reading, present it as a New-Year's gift to the Boston Public Library. I make you that motion, Mr. Mayor, and I call upon all present to give me their voices: especially I ask the coöperation of the fairer and better part of creation. If nowhere else, woman's rights shall be respected in this hall, while I have anything to do with it. I pray you, Mr. Mayor, put the question, and then I'll finish my speech. [Much laughter.]

His Honor the Mayor then rose and stated the question, which was seconded by Mr. Winthrop. The Mayor particularly called on the ladies to vote, and a unanimous and emphatic aye resounded through the vast hall. The negative was then called and no response made. His Honor, amidst great cheering and laughter, pronounced it a unanimous vote.

Mr. Everett resumed—

No, Sir, if there is one lesson more than another directly deducible from the life of Franklin, it is the close connection of a thoroughly practical and useful life and career with books, libraries and reading. If there is a thing on earth which would have gladdened his heart could he have anticipated it, it would be the knowledge that his native city, in two generations after his death, would found a library like this, to give to the rising generation, and to the lovers of knowledge of every age that access to books of which he so much felt the want. And could it be granted to him, even now, to return to his native city, which dwelt in his affections to the close of his life, his first visit would be to the centre of the ancient burial ground, where in after life he dutifully placed a marble slab on the graves of his parents; his second visit would be to the spot in Milk-street where he was born; his third to the corner of Union-street and Hanover-street, where he passed his childhood, in a house still standing; his fourth visit would be to the site of the free grammar school-house, where, as he says in his will, he received "his first instruction in literature," and which is now adorned with a statue which a grateful posterity has dedicated to his memory; and his last and longest would be this noble hall, where you are making provision for an ample supply of that reading of which, "from his *infancy*, he was *passionately* fond." The Trustees have done what they could to connect some reference to Franklin with an institution which would have been the object of his warmest affections, by providing that every Franklin-medal boy shall be entitled to its privileges; and inasmuch as the accumulating fund which he bequeathed to the city, and which now exceeds $70,000, has proved almost wholly unavailing for the primary object of the bequest, it deserves consideration whether, when it has reached a sufficient magnitude, as it will before the end of this century, the interest of the fund, if it can be legally done, might not advantageously be appropriated, as a permanent endowment for the support of the library.

I have not proposed at this time, Sir, on the part of the Trustees, to make a formal speech. I have preferred to let Benjamin Franklin speak for us. This day belongs of right to the Commissioners for building the library, ably represented as they are, by our distinguished friend their President, who has done such ample justice to the subject, and to you, Mr. Mayor, as the organ of the city government, whom I cannot but congratulate on closing your official career—in all respects so honorable to yourself and so acceptable to your fellow-citizens—by an act, I am sure, most grateful to your own feelings and most auspicious of the public good. It is not yet time for the Trustees to speak. A more fitting opportunity may hereafter present itself, when the books shall be placed on the shelves, the catalogue printed, and the library open for public use. Occasion may then, perhaps, with propriety be taken, to illustrate the importance and utility of such an institution; to do justice to the liberality on the part of the City Government and the individual benefactors by which it has been founded, endowed and sustained; and especially to the generosity of our greatest benefactor and esteemed fellow-countrymen, Mr. Bates, whose letters announcing his first munificent donation of fifty thousand dollars, alluding to his own early want of access to books, assign that as the moving cause which prompted his liberality. It will be the pleasing duty of those who may then be entrusted with the administration of the library, to pay a fitting tribute to so much public and private bounty.

In the meantime, Sir, we must throw ourselves on the patience and considerateness of the City Council and the community. Not much short of sixty thousand volumes are to be brought together from four different places of temporary deposit, and assigned to their final resting places in this hall and the circulating library below. Here they are to be arranged on the shelves, the cards and slips which pertain to them, far more numerous than the volumes themselves—reduced to alphabetical order; a separate catalogue of each alcove prepared, and a comprehensive catalogue of the whole collection, without which it will be little better than an unmanageable mass, prepared and printed. Everything which could be done beforehand, has been anticipated; but much of the work was, of necessity, reserved till the books should be placed on the shelves. In the interval, and while this labor is going on, the library in Mason-street will be left in possession of the books most in request for daily circulation, and will be closed at last only when it becomes absolutely necessary that they also should be removed to the new building.

But it is time for me to conclude. The shades of evening are falling around us; those cressets which lend their mild and tasteful illumination will soon be extinguished; and the first day of the New Year, rich in the happy prospects we now inaugurate, will come to a close. May the blessing of heaven give effect to its largest anticipations. A few more days,—a few more years,—will follow their appointed round, and we, who now exchange our congratulations on this magnificent New-Year's gift of our City Fathers, shall have passed from the scene; but firm in the faith that the growth of knowledge is the growth of sound principles and pure morals, let us not doubt, that, by the liberality of the City Government and of our generous benefactors at home and abroad, a light will be kindled and go forth from these walls, now dedicated to the use of the Free Boston Public Library, which will guide our children and our children's children in the path of Intelligence and Virtue till the sun himself shall fall from the Heavens.

Random Reflections.—Next to that of umbrellas, the ownership of books is perhaps the least respected. Hence the philosophical though rude remark that fools lend books, and wise men borrow them.

The value of a "good thing" depends on him who utters it. The joke of the host is certain to be laughed at; that of the poor relation is scarcely even listened to.

My son, if thou wilt wear tight boots, there are three bad things thou wilt inevitably suffer, namely: a bad corn, a bad gait and a bad temper.

When a man is so reduced that he has to pawn his ring, it may be safely inferred that he is hardly worth a rap.

It is the last air on the hurdy-gurdy that gets the player's head broken.

How fleeting in the holidays is a leg of mutton! Still, a prelude of hard dumpling *is* an antidote to appetite.

It is said that necessity knows no law. This accounts for people making such a virtue of necessity.

My son, when cabmen take the pledge, and the police will not take supper when on culinary duty; when "genuine Havannas" are no longer grown at Kew, nor "real Suffolk sausages" chopped and stuffed in Houndsditch; when an omnibus half empty goes the same pace as a full one; when "original" English farces are no longer to be traced as adaptations from the French, and "Shakespearean" circus-clowns make jokes that one can laugh at; when the laws of private property extend to umbrellas, and a case of confiscation may be dealt with as a theft; when a laundress in the Temple gives up taking snuff, and abstains for four-and-twenty hours from touching anybody's gin-bottle; when a bachelor in lodgings finds a shirt without a button off, and has his shaving-water brought without ringing more than twice for it; when the beefeaters are all of them confirmed vegetarians, and no alderman will take a second plate of turtle—then, O my son, thou may'st chance to find a wife who will not object to travel without eight-and-twenty packages, and who will show herself possessed of such angelic self-denial as even to refuse thy offer of a dress because she finds and confesses that she doesn't want it.

All is Vanity; I saw a dustman stop the other day to have his coat brushed!—*Punch.*

SMALL POX.

Small-Pox.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Much excitement exists at the present time throughout the City in regard to this loathsome disease, and many very exaggerated reports are daily circulated respecting it. The increase of deaths in the last week's report of the City Inspector seems to have increased the excitement. In numberless instances the question is asked, "Is re-vaccination necessary?" The generality of physicians hold that where vaccination has been properly performed it never leaves the system, and that re-vaccination is entirely unnecessary, while others hold quite the contrary, and that vaccination runs out of the system in a certain number of years. Having heard much, and read considerable upon the subject, I am still undecided in my mind, and am one of the anxious ones in regard to a correct answer to that inquiry, and the accompanying very able extract from the London *Lancet*, which I cut from one of the public prints some years since, is likely to continue to keep me such until some of our able physicians shall decide the matter. Upon a subject so deeply interesting to so large a portion of our community, would it be asking too much for you to republish this extract, which may be the means of eliciting more correct information in relation thereto? If our worthy and respected Mayor should call upon the Governors of the Almshouse to cause a report to be made upon the subject, based upon good authority, he would be the means of relieving many anxious minds, made so solely by the want of such information. W. C.

SMALL-POX—RE-VACCINATION.

The following tables and extracts are derived from the London *Lancet*.

During 1836, the number of patients admitted into the London Small-pox Hospital, under the care of Dr. GREGORY, was 329. The number of cases after vaccination, was 128. In the greater number the proofs of vaccination were decided, and by far the greater number of cases were vaccinated during infancy. The relative ages of the 128 individuals who were thus attacked by small-pox after vaccination were as follows:

Between 1 and 5 years (inclusive)	0
Between 6 and 10 years (inclusive)	2
Between 11 and 15 years (inclusive)	11
Between 16 and 20 years (inclusive)	40
Between 21 and 25 years (inclusive)	49
Between 26 and 30 years (inclusive)	20
Between 31 and 40 years (inclusive)	1
Beyond 50 years (inclusive)	1

From this table Dr. GREGORY arrives at the following conclusion, that it would be difficult *not* to acknowledge *the diminution or deterioration of vaccine security which lapse of years occasions.*

In support of Dr. GREGORY's opinion, the following tables of Dr. MOHL, of Copenhagen, and Dr. HEIM, of Wurtemburg, are adduced:

Table of 653 cases of small-pox, after vaccination, recorded during one epidemic, by MOHL:

Between 1 and 5 years (inclusive)	14
Between 6 and 10 years (inclusive)	102
Between 11 and 15 years (inclusive)	173
Between 16 and 20 years (inclusive)	187
Between 21 and 25 years (inclusive)	156
Between 26 and 30 years (inclusive)	19
Between 30 and 33 years (inclusive)	2

Dr. HEIM's table, though more extensive, is exactly similar to that of MOHL:

Between 1 and 5 years (inclusive)	46
Between 6 and 10 years (inclusive)	68
Between 11 and 15 years (inclusive)	186
Between 16 and 20 years (inclusive)	275
Between 21 and 25 years (inclusive)	239
Between 26 and 30 years (inclusive)	172
Between 31 add 35 years (inclusive)	75

It will be observed that these tables indicate, in the clearest manner, a progressive frequency in the cases of varioloid, (modified small-pox,) from infancy up to the period of manhood. They also point out an important fact, viz: that the maximum of cases occurs at the period which immediately follows puberty—thus rendering it probable that the modification of the system at that eventful epoch of life may exercise some influence on the protective power of vaccination. The table of Dr. GREGORY indicates a maximum of cases between the ages of 21 and 25; but this discrepancy probably depends on the limited number of cases which are recorded by that gentleman.

Having placed the foregoing information before your readers, we proceed to examine a point which seems a necessary consequence of the fact, that the influence of vaccination decays after a lapse of years.

It is embraced in the following propositions, viz.: "The gravity and danger of modified small-pox (varioloid) are generally proportionate to the lapse of time since vaccination;" and further, "That cases of modified small-pox are not only more frequent, but also more serious in proportion to the lapse of time since vaccination."

Among the vast number of facts which bear upon the present consideration, but few of the most remarkable are selected. During the Copenhagen epidemic of small-pox—from 1824 to 1827—among 257 cases of small-pox after vaccination, there were 16 cases which, for duration and severity of symptoms, bore the closest resemblance to *true* small-pox. All these cases occurred in adults who had been vaccinated during infancy.

In the epidemic of 1828, the particulars of which are related by WENDT, 502 were received into the small pox hospital. Of these 111 cases were *true* small-pox—29 of them had been vaccinated during infancy. Among the 29 vaccinated persons thus attacked, there was only one child four and a half years of age—the rest were adults—not another child was affected by *true* small-pox during the period of this epidemic, *and not a single case of the epidemic in any form in persons who had been re-vaccinated.*

The Swedish epidemic of 1835 was still more severe than that of 1828. The number of cases after vaccination amounted to 1,043. The deaths amongst the latter were 47; but not a single fatal case was observed in individuals below 18 years of age—thus the severity of the disease was great in proportion to the lapse of time since vaccination.

In the year 1831 a severe epidemic of small-pox prevailed in Stockholm; of 574 persons who were admitted into the hospital, 241 were attacked by true small pox, 326 by varioloid, and 5 by varicilla. "*The disease affected adults who had been vaccinated during infancy with violence; it was mild and modified in proportion to the lapse of time since vaccination, and spared altogether infants, and recently-vaccinated adults.*"

Dr. HEIM has given the ages of 186 persons who were attacked by true-small pox, after vaccination in infancy:

From 0 to 5 years.....	6	From 20 to 25 years.....	39
From 5 to 10 years.....	9	From 25 to 30 years.....	30
From 10 to 15 years.....	31	From 30 to 35 years.....	15
From 15 to 20 years.....	46		

Having placed the foregoing statistical data before the reader, the important question arises—Should we re-vaccinate, or should we, as our predecessors have done, place implicit reliance on the protective powers of a single vaccination, performed during infancy? The facts adduced establish two capital circumstances relative to the increased frequency of modified small-pox, and the diminished influence of vaccination, viz.:—"That the occurrence of small-pox after vaccination, which was exceedingly rare during the first ten or twelve years after the discovery of vaccination, has recently become sufficiently frequent to excite the attention of medical men and the public in all parts of Europe; that the protective influence of vaccination diminishes with the lapse of years since vaccination; that the gravity and danger of modified small-pox (varioloid) are commonly proportionate to the interval of time which has elapsed since the primary vaccination.

If time diminishes the protective influence of vaccination—let us examine whether the constitution may not again become susceptible of contagion and acquire a fresh power of resisting small-pox. In the Prussian army in 1837, 47,258 adults were re-vaccinated. This re-vaccination produced a full effect in 21,308. In the remainder, the operation was followed by imperfect effects, or failed altogether. These latter classes were vaccinated a third time, and with full effect in 2,743 persons. During this year not a single soldier amongst the 23,551 thus successfully vaccinated was attacked by true small-pox, while the number of cases of varioloid amounted only to 7. This result is peculiary worthy of notice, as during 1837, the small-pox prevailed extensively throughout the Prussian dominions.

The result of re-vaccination in Wurtemburg bears a close resemblance of Prussia—44,248 were re-vaccinated with full effect in 46 per cent.—with modified effect in 20 per cent.—without effect in 34.

The efficacy of re-vaccination is demonstrated by the fact, that out of the 44,000 thus re-vaccinated, during a period of 5 years, only a single individual became affected with the small-pox. The form of the disease in this person was varioloid, and the man had been re-vaccinated two years previously with *imperfect* effect.

In 1832, Dr. FRITZ, during one epidemic of small-pox, vaccinated 482, and re-vaccinated 682 persons. Although numbers amonst them were in constant attendance on the sick, and even slept in the same bed with those laboring under the disease, all, with the exception of two, escaped the disease.

Dr. LOCHMANN re-vaccinated 700 persons, and found that not one among them was attacked during the epidemic, although small-pox prevailed to a great extent and with considerable severity.

In the Grand Duchy of Baden, numbers of vaccinated persons having been seized with small-pox, the Government issued an ordinance rendering the practice of re-vaccination imperative. The success of the measure was complete. The progress of the epidemic was suddenly arrested when there remained no other subjects for attack than vaccinated children below 12 years of age, and re-vaccinated adults.

The preceding examples are sufficient to convince all who are open to conviction, of the expediency and efficacy of re-vaccination.

The able and indefatigatible Editor of the *Lancet* concludes his interesting articles on this very important subject by the following remarks: "Our advice then to the profession and the public may be summed up in a single sentence—vaccinate all children speedily after birth, and re-vaccinate them after the period of puberty. This practice will not, as some have too fondly imagined, extirpate small-pox—but it will do all human power is admitted to do—disarm a deadly disease of all its terrors." A. T. W.

The opera of *Alessandro Stradella* was given in Cleveland, O., last week, by the Gesang-Verein, a German musical society of the city.

THE BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Letter from Mr. Thomas Allibone.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, 21st.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A most cruel and unjust assault having been made upon me in an affidavit, in which it has been sworn that "I had absconded with intent to defraud my creditors"—and every possible publicity having been given to this outrage, is my apology for calling the attention of the public to the following facts, which I submit to my fellow-citizens on this, the day succeeding my arrival at home:

Having been suffering from nervous prostration (produced by a severe and continuous attack of fever) for a number of weeks—the condition of the Bank and of the money market, as I found them on my return from a journey late in August last, rendered it impossible for me then to leave my post; and I did not do so, until, as I had understood, that the arrangement with the other City Banks, to continue the daily exchanges, and not exact immediate settlement, had been perfected. I was then urged to go home and go to bed, and did so, and found that the prostration, produced by long-continued excitement and illness, rendered my situation a very critical one.

I was urged to resign from the Bank, and to pass a year in Europe, to endeavor to restore my health, by those whom I thought were my friends—*some* of them I know were so—all of them, as events have since proven, were not. I had no thought myself of either resigning or going abroad—it was pressed upon me by others, and I yielded. Although, myself, very much the largest stockholder in the Bank—having stock in it which has cost rising two hundred thousand dollars—for much of which I had borrowed the money from my friends on the stock. Although my personal friends were very large stockholders, more than one-half of the stock of the Bank being owned by myself and my friends. Although so deeply interested, therefore, in the fate of the Bank, I found that the state of both my mind and of my body required absence from care and excitement, or death must soon ensue, and I yielded to the persuasions of those who were sent to influence me, and left home on Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1857, for Boston, to sail for Liverpool in the steamship *Niagara*.

It was known to the Directors of the Bank—to my friends and to the public—that I had been very ill; it was known to all that I was going to Europe—the newspapers announced it. I left at 10 o'clock in the morning, openly, with two members of my family, who accompanied me, to render that care which illness made indispensable. Several of the Directors who have sworn to that affidavit were with me both before and on the day of my departure. Some of them parted with me on the boat at Walnut-street wharf with every appearance of friendship. *I left unconscious of wrong-doing*, without a thought or a fear that any one dare charge me with want of integrity. To my unutterable surprise, and an astonishment which no language can describe, I learn that the Directors of the Bank have sworn that I have absconded with intent to defraud my creditors. A person absconding does not do so by previous public announcement—does not do so on the urgent advice of his friends under serious illness—does not travel with ladies of his family, under his own name, in a notoriously public conveyance to a most public and accessible point—does not inform where letters could reach him and would be forwarded to him—does not inform his family and friends of every step in his journey. The acting President of the Bank was advised of my movements, and requested if any information respecting any matters in the Bank was needed, to advise me, and every fact in my knowledge would be communicated.

Without reply—without informing me that they believed I was indebted to the Bank—without requesting to make provision for payment—without the least chance of being heard in defence—they publish to the world that I was an absconding debtor, "with intent to defraud." *It is totally false*, and *some* of those who have sworn so, (and not now Directors of the Bank,) could not have but known the facts which I state. There was neither motive or occasion for me to do so. *I have never turned back on friend, foe, or creditor.* Nor had I a thought of personal embarrassment. None had asked me to take up the stock of the Bank and give them other security. Had they done so, a large and mostly unincumbered real estate (bought mainly long before I went to the Bank, and which had much appreciated,) would have enabled me to have met their demands. Had I needed money, *many able* and willing friends would have furnished it to me. And why a man should be supposed to jeopard a well earned reputation *which he valued more than his life*—blast a name which was without reproach or dishonor—bring shame upon a large family of dearly loved children, and upon much cherished friends, and all of this without a motive—is more than the most malevolent can believe. Rather than be guilty of the things charged to me, I would have seen my children beg their bread from door to door. I left home without concealment of my property. I appointed two "Attorneys in fact," who had full legal control of my estate.

One of them was a Director of the Bank, and at the time its acting President—the idea, therefore, that I would have placed the control of my property in the hands of an officer of the Bank, and then have "absconded" to avoid the payment of my debts—having left my property behind—is so absurd that methinks the most bitter enemy could hardly suppose it. Had I been desirous of wronging the Bank, would I have selected as one of my attorneys the official head of the Bank, and have placed him where all of my property was under his control? I named him because of my knowing from his having long owned real estate near to much of mine, his judgment would be reliable to the other attorney, should it become desirable to sell any of my property. It was my own suggestion to thus appoint attornies, in the event of continued illness keeping me long from my home. I know that it is the nature of some minds to rejoice at the ills which befall others, and yet I know of none who should be my enemies. I claim, during all my life, to have been governed by a strict regard for probity, and can fearlessly appeal to those among whom I have lived—with whom I have had business, embracing as well those in my own native city and State, as persons in most of the States of my own country, and abroad. No one with truth can say that I have ever knowingly wronged any one of a dollar. My health was impaired by incessant and harassing anxieties about the Bank, *which began the first month that I was so unfortunate as to become one of its officers.* All of those who have been in and about the Bank have witnessed my zealous and laborious attention to the vast amount of labor and care at all times pressing upon me. The wonder, therefore, is not that my health gave way, but that my life had not fallen a sacrifice.

I am informed that charges of all kinds have been made against me. That I have been charged with having been engaged in speculations in cotton, in sugar, and in nearly every other thing—of having loaned vast sums of money belonging to the Bank for such purposes, and with having been myself interested in the operations; *which, however supported, I do most solemnly deny.* And I do further aver, that in all of my transactions at the Bank, I have been governed by strict rectitude of purpose. *Who* it is that has found it necessary to cover guilt by creating a clamor against one whose absence and illness rendered it doubtful if he would live to defend himself, may hereafter be manifested. I hope that notwithstanding the cunning which has marked his or their proceedings that they will yet be discovered. The scheme used to divert honorable men on a wrong scent, did, from the peculiar state of things, succeed for a time. It is not my purpose, in vindication of myself, to criminate others, and I shall make no charges without just grounds. I have been informed that such has been the prejudice excited against me—such the apparent plausibility with which the web has been woven, that I could not obtain an impartial hearing in the community. That I have been attacked with hyena-like ferocity, and my character assailed without stint—and some persons thinking it safe to assail a man who was sick nigh unto death, have defamed me with charges at which my whole soul revolts.

With a conscience void of reproach, I cannot believe that where I have lived all of my life, such can be the feeling against me. Myself, very far the heaviest loser by the Bank, I have made sacrifices and exertions to endeavor to sustain the Bank, such as few, I believe, would have done—my own money and that of my dearest friends has been lost. It requires but little charity to admit, and but little common sense to see, that as I did not attempt to dispose of my stock—nor advise my friends to do so; but on the contrary purchased at a very recent period—that I have acted in good faith towards my fellow stockholders. If they had advised me of their belief—had informed me that unless I returned and met their charges they would do as they had done, I should not have troubled the public with this Card. Very ill when I heard of these charges, (but without communication from them,) the cruelty of the proceedings nearly cost me my life. *The first moment possible I have hurried home.* I was born and have lived all my life in Philadelphia. A long career of active business will enable many to feel that full reliance can be placed on the assertions of a man whose ambition it has ever been that "his word should be as sure as his bond."

How I have fulfilled my duties as a citizen, my fellow-citizens may testify. It cannot well be imagined how inexpressibly painful it is to one who has so long been happy in, as he had every reason to believe, the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens, with whom and among whom, all of his life had been passed, to find it necessary to vindicate himself from charges so inconsiderate, and under the circumstances, so cruelly adduced. THOMAS ALLIBONE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20, 1858.

Message of Governor Grimes of Iowa.

The valedictory Message of Governor GRIMES, of Iowa, congratulates the Legislature upon the continued prosperity of the State. The Legislature meets this year under the new Constitution. The expenditures last year were $228,806; balance in Treasury, $13,683.

The Auditor of State estimates the taxes for the year 1858 at $500,000; the estimate for 1859 is $575,000. Total resources of the State to January, 1860, when the next General Assembly convenes, $1,569,794 56. The Auditor estimates the expenses of the State during the same period at $523,412 90. There are of outstanding Auditor's warrants, $155,003 90—total $678,416 46. Leaving an excess of resources over present and probable liabilities of $891,378 17.

By the act of Congress of 1845 admitting Iowa into the Union, it was stipulated that five per cent. of the proceeds of the sales of all public lands in the State should be appropriated to the construction of public roads and canals, as the Legislature might direct, and an additional five per cent. was to revert to the State for the support of common schools. This the Governor regards as a contract between the State of Iowa and the United States, and believes that its spirit has been violated on the part of the latter by the issue of bounty-land warrants, on which the former receives no percentage.

A Sensible Southern Democratic View of the Kansas Question.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Democrat, Jan. 16.

We publish an article from the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, containing the resolutions passed by the Democrats of the Ohio Legislature. Our object is to show our readers the truth which we have told them from the beginning; that *this Lecompton movement will be repudiated by the Democracy of every Free State.* The Northern Democrats can't be charged with opposition to the South. They have sustained all her just rights. They have defended her with the zeal and fidelity of friends. They have always supported the Fugitive Slave Law. They grant the South equal rights in the Territories. They have indorsed the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. They stand as ready to admit a Slave State into the Union as a Free State. They ask only in the case of Kansas what they promised, that the people of the Territory shall not have a Constitution thrust upon them until they have a fair opportunity to say whether they approve it or not. This is only right and proper in all cases; and the refusal of it unfair and unjust. It is not the way to treat opponents, much less friends.

It is but a few weeks since this movement started, and already the remonstrance has begun. It is still cautious and mild, but decided. Let the movement be pushed, and we shall soon find the protest uncompromising and indignant. We shall tell the Democracy of the South the truth, however unpalatable it may be to some of them. *This movement will be supported by no party in the Free States.* The Northern Democracy will not go to the Black Republicans; the differences between them are irreconcilable; but it is equally clear that they will not support the South in this movement. They could not if they would and would not if they could. It is not worth while to tell us what they will do. We know it now that they are beginning to speak, just as well as we shall know it after they are done speaking on the subject. If it were possible to push this matter through Congress, *it would raise a storm of agitation surpassing anything that we have yet witnessed. It would be completely sectional; for it would have no support in the Free States.* How long it will last in its effects, none can foresee. The South hazards all this for no possible good; nor is it demanded of her by any necessity; while it is plainly against her creed of popular and State rights.

"Let us take in Kansas, and localize the strife," it is said. We can't imagine how any one can flatter himself that the strife will be localized by any such policy. The very opposite result will be produced, as sure as the sun rises and sets; and *we of the South would be in the wrong.* The act of taking in Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution *can't be defended.* The Northern Democracy will not defend it. They will repudiate it unanimously and emphatically. They could resist the Wilmot Proviso. It was unjust and unfair. They could repeal the Missouri Compromise, for that was right and defensible; but even that required all their power in stemming the torrent of sectional prejudice. Now they are required to take a Free State into the Union with a Slave State Constitution; to legalize Slavery where the people don't want it. They can't do it. We grant that excuses can be made for this, but they only serve to irritate the opposition.

Governor Wise on Eli Thayer's Emigration Scheme.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Aug. 24, 1857.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 15th inst. was received this morning, and I reply to it immediately, that "Mr. ELI THAYER's Emigration Scheme," in Western Virginia or anywhere else, has never been submitted in any manner whatever to my approval or disapproval. What the scheme is, for any part of Virginia or elsewhere, I am not definitely informed—and the agents of no such emigration scheme have ever addressed me on the subject, directly or indirectly, and its friends, whoever they be, have no authority whatever for the use of my name in its favor. A newspaper inport to that effect, in some Cincinnati journal, was lately contradicted by the Richmond *Enquirer*, with my authority.

I am "cognizant" of no "matter pertaining to the origin, objects and probable results of this enterprise," which have not been given to the public. Officially, I have nothing to do with the subject, except it be made apparent, by proper and sufficient proof, that combinations or associations are formed, in or out of the State, to cause invasion or incite insurrection, or to prevent the execution of our laws, especially those for the protection of property in slaves. Any association or combination, formed under any pretext, coming into our limits with the avowed or manifest purpose and act of impairing the value of property in slaves, would be against the laws of the Commonwealth, which I will "take care shall be faithfully executed." No such association or combination has my approbation, and it will have to encounter all the power vested in me by the Constitution to resist and overcome any such unlawful intent or purpose, and to enforce the execution of the laws. But in saying this, I disclaim all meaning to interfere with peaceful and lawful immigration into the limits of our Commonwealth. *Our State needs settlers to develop her vast resources, and I would, from policy, and without fear, encourage immigrants to come to our waste lands and improve them, increase our population, our wealth, our revenue and our State and federal strength.* And so confident am I of the power of Virginia to protect and defend her institutions, and the persons and property of her citizens, in her own limits at least, that I would neither feel, nor betray any fear it felt, which would repel lawful immigration and settlement. That State must be weak, indeed, which would, from mere apprehension, arrest the progress of her development lest she could not preserve her peace, protect her persons and property, and enforce her laws. I have no fear, therefore, that any emigration scheme intended to affect Virginia, can endanger either her honor, her rights, her possessions or her peace in her own limits.

No matter what may be the newspaper rumors, however calculated to alarm the timid or to excite the excitable, or to add fuel to the fires of agitation, my counsel is calmly to invite settlers to our lands, to offer them every facility and favor of good neighborhood; to give them all the protection of peace; to encourage them in increasing plenty, by multiplying the hands and vocations of labor—and to allow them to abide with us under our laws so long as they will obey those laws, and respect all rights under them. Indeed, I know of no laws, State or Federal, which do not require this rule to be observed towards all immigrants of good behavior. The right to remove from one State and to settle in another, complying with the laws, is a reciprocal right of the citizens of the respective States, under the Constitution of the United States. Why not calmly wait, then, for *the fact*, as it may arise? If the act and the intent of immigration shall manifest themselves to be unlawful, we have the power to enforce the laws; and if lawful, we ought to encourage settlement, and are bound to extend protection to innocent and lawful immigrants. At all events, let us be manly in our action, and not move from the promptings of mere apprehension and fears.

These are briefly my views, and I am grateful to you for the opportunity of calling them forth.

Yours, truly. HENRY A. WISE.

Hon. ALBERT G. JENKINS.

A Legislative Rumpus in Nebraska—The Split.

The Omaha *Nebraskian Extra*, of the 8th, gives a particular account of the split in the Territorial Legislature, of which our telegrams have given an intimation. Twenty-nine members, in both Houses, have withdrawn from Omaha, and have started an opposition Legislature at Florence, (the town in which BRIGHAM YOUNG lately made extensive purchases of land.) The history of the affair is as follows:

On the 7th instant the House went into a Committee of the Whole on a joint resolution for the election of public printer. A bill had been previously introduced *for the relocation of the Capitol*, and a motion to suspend rules and put it through without delay, had been announced on the part of its friends. To consume time, when the House went into Committee of the Whole on the printing resolution, several gentlemen, who are opposed to the removal of the Capitol, spoke against time; thus preventing a motion for the rising of the Committee. At this, the Speaker and his friends—a majority of the House, and the same men who voted for the "Delegate Resolutions"—became much exasperated, and withdrew from the House; the minority—thirteen in number—remaining in Committee.

Speaker DECKER and his friends came down to the Douglas House, and in caucus decided to break up the Committee and get the Chair at all hazards; the Speaker declaring that he would have it, or die. It is even rumored that the Speaker and several of his friends armed themselves with revolvers. The chief clerk of the Council was found and persuaded to take a message to the House. On a message from the Council being announced, the House being still in Committee of the Whole, Mr. THRALL in the Chair and Mr. CLAYES having the floor—an inquiry was made as to whether the Council was in session, and the Clerk replying that that body was not in session, a rule in *Jefferson's Manual* was cited, showing that no message should be received unless both the Houses were in session; on which the Chairman informed the Clerk that his message could not be received, and Mr. CLAYES proceeded with his remarks.

At this juncture, Mr. DECKER, who, with his friends, had returned to the House, started for the Speaker's chair, and snatching the gavel from the hand of the Chairman, raised it in a threatening manner, at the same time ordering THRALL to leave, remarking that he would take possession of the chair, or die. Mr. MURPHY, on seeing the Speaker in the act of assaulting Dr. THRALL, interfered and endeavored to wrest the gavel from his hand, when a pretty general *mêlée* ensued, creating a nice scene of confusion, which, in the expressive language of an eye witness, would "almost make one think that hell had given a holiday and turned all the devils loose in the Nebraska Legislature." It is said that the Speaker would have been roughly handled had it not been for the assistance of Mr. HANSCOM, in rolling him under the table, without even waiting to "suspend rules."

Dr. THRALL still kept the Chair, and succeeded restoring order. Mr. CLAYES went on with his speech. Speaker DECKER and his friends left the house, without getting possession of the Chair by force; and at length the Committee rose, the members presena elected a Speaker *pro tem.*, and adjourned till thet usual hour this morning.

It should be remarked that the lobby was crowded during the *mêlée*, and that no disposition to interfere was manifested; and, as soon as partial order was restored, every man in the lobby, at the request of Mr. MORTON, of Otoe, left the room.

The House met on the 8th at the usual hour; the reading of the journal was dispensed with, and a motion to adjourn to Florence was made and carried, on which the majority withdrew, leaving the minority, who elected Mr. POPPLETON Speaker *pro tem.*, and adjourned until to-morrow morning. The Clerk of the House, understanding the business fully, refused to move the journals, minutes, and other papers.

About 10½ o'clock, Mr. REEVES, in the Council, moved *that that body also adjourn to Florence.* The President, Dr. MILLER, refused to entertain the motion; thereupon Mr. REEVES put the motion himself.

Governor CUMING has issued an order for keeping the journals, minutes, &c., of the Council also at the Capitol.

The greatest excitement prevails, and numerous are the conjectures as to what will be done. If the withdrawing members—21 in the House, and 8 in the Council—assemble at Florence, the Governor will not, and cannot, recognize their acts. In the meantime, those members of each House remaining here, will assemble at their respective rooms, and, not having a quorum present, will adjourn from day to day.

Cold-Blooded Murder in Illinois.

From the Chicago Press

Sheriff RAYMOND, of Kendall County, arrived in this city last evening, having in custody one JOHN BRANNER, charged with the murder of ANTOINE CONRAD, near Newark, in that County, on Friday, the 15th inst., under circumstances of the most cold-blooded brutality. The parties are both Germans. CONRAD was a respectable farmer and a man of family. BRANNER, who is about 30 years of age, had been in his employ as a laborer, but for some reason was discharged on Friday morning, whereat he was exceedingly enraged, and threatened vengeance, saying to CONRAD, in the presence of his family, "D—n you, you will not live to discharge another man." He then left the house. About two hours after he returned with a fowling piece, with which he entered the family room at CONRAD's house, and presenting the piece at his breast, in a threatening manner, said: "I have been out for deer, and now I have found one." Some one present seized the weapon and took it away from BRANNER, who again left the house in a violent rage and threatening mischief, and not long after returned with another gun, with which he came up to the window looking in upon CONRAD and his family. Almost immediately, and before his intention could be anticipated, and his murderous designs frustrated, he drew up the piece, and with deliberate aim, fired at CONRAD, the charge taking effect in the left side of the unfortunate man, who fell to the floor and almost immediately expired. BRANNER was taken into custody. BRANNER shares the cell of STOUPE, the Blue Island murderer. Both are Germans, and each under very similar circumstances of deliberation has slain his victim; in each the murdered man was a farmer, and both were Germans.

Donnelly's Death—The Intoxication.

From the Newark Mercury.

The story which seems to be passing current in regard to the alleged intoxication of young DONNELLY, who was recently executed at Freehold, requires some notice, particularly as it has been made the cause of complaint against his custodians, and spiritual advisers. It is now alleged, and received as a fact, that, just before being led out to the gallows, he drank "*four glasses of brandy*," and that he passed into eternity in a state of drunkenness. He was executed at 2 o'clock, and during the morning took brandy *twice*. He drank a bowl of coffee, and during the previous night, and in the morning, took several doses of morphine. When led out of the prison he evidently was affected by the morphine, but there was not the slightest appearance of drunkenness. In the commencement of his address the effect of the drug, and the terrible excitement of the occasion, prevented that coherency of remark which characterized the greater part of his speech. When he came to analyze the testimony given against him upon the trial, he had entire and perfect possession of himself. His argument was marked by its ingenuity, its logical compactness, and its methodical arrangement, but when this was finished it became simply a matter of utterance, to prolong the brief moments of life, and those disconnected ejaculations were produced by the awful moment, and were not the effects of liquor or drugs.

It is not true, either, that he charged SMITH, the proprietor of the Seaview House, with the murder. He alluded to the evidence of the bloody foot-prints in the passage, and to show that they should not have contributed to his conviction, he referred to the fact that he was not in that passage with bare feet on the fatal morning, but that SMITH, according to his own confession, was. From this arises the story that he accused SMITH of the murder.

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

Personal.

The rural districts of Massachusetts send practical men to the Legislature. A Boston paper tells the following: "One of our merchants while sitting in his counting-room, cogitating upon the hard times, had his reveries disturbed by the entrance of a gentleman. 'Do you want any fust-rate brooms?' 'No,' he replied, 'we have a full supply.' 'I've got some very cheap,' was the rejoinder. 'I made 'em myself, and I'm a member of the Legislater.'"

Tennyson has recently been paying a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Argyle at their castle, and was in his usual health. He was accompanied by Mrs. Tennyson and his two sons. The rumor that the poet had become a confirmed opium-eater, is emphatically contradicted.

A man named Ittal Curties has lately died in Bristol, Conn., who for the last forty years has slept and eaten his morning meal in barns in the neighborhood, declining all invitations even in the coldest weather to do otherwise. He has left a fair property.

Father Waldo, the venerable clergyman, late chaplain of the House of Representatives, who is rapidly approaching the hundredth year of his age, is dangerously ill near Syracuse.

Rev. R. H. Seeley, of Springfield, Mass., has accepted the pastoral charge of the American Chapel in Paris. He will sail for France, with his family, in a few weeks.

Dr. Bellows is to repeat six of his Lowell course of lectures in this City, by invitation, in February. The proceeds are to be devoted to a public charity.

Mrs. Anna Cora Ritchie has addressed a letter to the ladies of Detroit, requesting them to enlist in a celebration of the 22d of February, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Fund.

Messrs. Lipscomb and Butler, who were about to indulge in a duel at Edgefield, S. C., have become reconciled, and no blood has been spilled.

The counsel of General Walker deny that the General's letter to the President was written by them.

Edwin Forrest is recovering from his severe illness. He has been under the care of friends in Cleveland.

Miscellaneous Items.

A few days ago, a man named William Torrence applied to Dr. Lyle, of St. Louis, for some drug or nostrum that would bring on a cancer, or some loathsome disease, stating that he wished to give it to a woman named Anna Hockwood, with whom he had been living for some time. The doctor gave him a little powdered chalk, with which he departed, but returned in a day or two, saying that it did not produce the desired effect. The doctor then gave him some powdered sugar, hoping that by pretending to humor his desires, his better feelings would arise by delay, and overcome his malicious intentions. Torrence returned with the same story of the medicine being non-effective. The doctor, seeing the villain's malice persistent, reported him to a Justice, who caused him to be arrested and taken before the Grand Jury, to answer to such charge as may lie against him under the circumstances. Torrence is a well-known citizen of St. Louis, and formerly kept a hotel there.

Moses H. Beals and wife, of Williamsburg, Mass., have been arrested on the charge of cruel treatment of their child, a boy five years old. The alleged cruelty consisted in severe whipping, exposure during severe weather, and deprivation of food, extending over a period of some six months. Four witnesses testified to having seen the father whip the child with great severity as long ago as last July, two of whom swore to having counted at that time fifty, and at another twenty, distinct blows with a piece of board a foot and a half long.

Mrs. Hayes, of Day, Saratoga County, N. Y., who lived 19 months without food or drink, has expired. It is stated that she remained insensible for 15 months of the period, and up to a few days of her death, when she seemed to revive, and spoke occasionally. After her death her body was opened, and a snake five feet long and half an inch thick was taken from her stomach. It was alive when removed, but died soon after.

The Boston *Traveller* has the following: Over two years ago, David Merrill, of East Boston, was arrested for the murder of his wife, and committed to jail for trial. Over a year ago, a time for his trial was assigned, but the Court agreed to a postponement, in order to obtain, in his behalf, some evidence from California. It is said that he is insane, though the murder appeared to be a most deliberate one.

The citizens of Fall River, Mass., have called a public meeting to consider the propriety of petitioning the Legislature to repeal their City Charter and restore the town form of government. The object of this retrograde movement does not clearly appear.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have memorialized the Legislature to abolish the General Court Districts, and fix the Sessions of the Supreme Court at some accessible point. The District system is held to be no longer a necessity.

The Deaf and Dumb Institution of Pennsylvania has 174 pupils. Of these, 126 are supported by the State of Pennsylvania; 15 by Maryland; 7 by New-Jersey; 3 by Delaware; and 23 by the Institution or their friends.

The hardware works of Russell & Erwin, at New-Britain, Conn., having resumed business, work is furnished for 200 hands.

The trial of the mail-robber, Tuckerman, is set down for the fourth Tuesday of February at New-Haven.

The City Council of Trenton, N. J., are moving for new accommodations for the Post-Office and Federal Courts in that city.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR.—FRIDAY, Jan. 21.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1, 12, 36, 37 to 45, 4, 10, 64. *Part II.*—Nos. 46 to 59, 70.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 243, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 1, 118, 75, 396, 272, 408, 414, 416, 418, 419, 432, 436, 437, 440, 40, 297, 376, 443, 447, 453, [illegible], 461, 462, 463, 467, 468, 469, 470, 472, 473, 474, 476, 475, 478.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 201, 335 to 352, 316.

SUPREME COURT.—*Circuit*—Nos. 2132, 2414, 2620, 984, 2207, 2121, 1686, 1450, 2526, 2350, 346, 176, 2120, 2335, 2769, 2294, 1327, 889, 1845, 421, 533, 528, 2638, 1682, 1177, 2696, 1312.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87.

THIRTEENTH-STREET ELOPEMENT.

Examination of Witnesses—The Modus Operandi.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Jan. 21.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

In the matter of the application of George T. Taylor.—This case was continued yesterday.

Alfred Shegogue was first examined—He was asked if he was present at the alleged marriage? Question objected to. Mr. Barber stated that the relator had resided with the mother of the lady, and paid his addresses to the daughter, with the consent of the mother that they should be married. The mother, who is the guardian of the daughter, for some unaccountable reason suddenly declined to allow their marriage. He would prove that after the clandestine marriage the mother expelled Mr. Taylor from the house, and forced the wife to follow her. It was to prove this that witness was called.

Mr. Busteed remarked that the question had no relation to the fact of the alleged restraint. The fact that the young people were anxious to get married they would admit; most young people were anxious in that way until they were old enough to get some sense, and then they sometimes repented at leisure the step they had taken in haste.

His Honor thought that it was allowable to prove the marriage, on the ground that if they were married, of their own free will, it was not supposable that there would be a sudden revulsion of feeling, which would cause her voluntarily to avoid her husband.

Mr. Busteed thought that by the Revised Statutes the Court was precluded from going into the question of the marriage at all. He argued the point at some length; but his Honor allowed the question, and Mr. Busteed excepted.

Examination continued—I was present at the marriage; am acquainted with all the parties; have known Mr. Taylor about a year—the others about two or three months; the marriage took place at No. 272 Ninth-street; Miss Emma Hawley, Mr. Taylor, Mr. W. S. Yard, and the clergyman, Frederick Hemming, and myself were present.

Mr. Taylor and Emma —— stood up before the clergyman, and were married in the usual form. They clasped each other's hands. After marriage the parties left the house. The marriage took place on Saturday, the 9th inst.

A certificate [the same as was published in the TIMES of Monday] was presented to the witness, who recognized it. It was then put in evidence.

Cross-Examination—I am not married; am past twenty years old.

Q.—What does Mr. Taylor do?

Court—That question is improper; it's of no consequence what he does. It seems that he hasn't done much of anything yet besides being married. [Laughter.]

Cross-examination renewed—Mr. Taylor was a clerk; I made his acquaintance at a friend's house, I think in Greene-street, at the house of Mr. Wm. Crick, No. 105 Greene-street; my brother, Eugene Shegogue, and brother-in-law, T. H. Morrell, live at No. 272 Ninth-street; they are both married; my brother is twenty-three years old; I believe Mr. Yard is a lawyer, and a clerk of the Supreme Court; I have met him several times; there were no groomsmen or bridesmaids at the marriage; I was not personally acquainted with Mr. Hemming until a few days before the marriage; I called at his house in Williamsburg with Mr. Yard and Mr. Taylor; I have never seen him in a pulpit; I have no personal knowledge that he is a clergyman; he did not wear a white cravat; [laughter;] he called on me before the marriage; we did not stipulate the fee to be paid him; he received previous to the marriage $5, and $20 after the marriage; Mr. Taylor paid the $5 before the marriage; the ceremony occupied some fifteen or twenty minutes; he made a prayer—a short one, about five minutes in length; he did not read from any book; Mr. Yard and Mr. Taylor, with Miss Hawley, went away in the carriage together; I saw them again that night, in company of Mr. Yard; I put my name to the marriage certificate at No. 371 Fourth-street, at my father's house, a day or two after the marriage; I think it was the third day after; Mr. Taylor handed it to me; I have never been examined before as a witness; the paper was not written at the house in Ninth-street; of my own knowledge it was written at the clergyman's house, near Jersey City; I signed it after he made it out; I saw him make it out; we (Mr. Taylor and I) went to Jersey City on Monday, the 11th inst., I think; I did not sign the certificate as a witness at the time it was made out, as Mr. Hemming said it was unnecessary.

Q.—You do not usually meddle with other persons business, do you?

Objected to.

Mr. Busteed—I will state that—

The Court—Oh no, we've not time to hear so many statements. [Laughter.]

Question waived.

Witness—Taylor, at the time he received the certificate, read it out loud, I think, but I can't swear to it; I have heard him read it out aloud since; when I wrote my name on the certificate, Taylor was in another room.

It then being past the hour of adjournment, the matter was put over until to-day at 1 o'clock.

THE CRANE ALIMONY CASE.

Crane vs. Crane.—This came up yesterday. Mr. Patten stated that he had a preliminary objection that Judge Ingraham had made an order adjourning the case until the costs of a previous motion should be paid.

Mr. Richardson stated that the costs of that motion were to abide the event of the suit. His Honor decided to hear the report. Mr. Richardson then stated the facts of the case, as follows:

Dr. Crane and his wife about five years since separated by a written agreement. The Doctor agreed to pay his wife $800 a year for her and the children's support. Mrs. Crane subsequently commenced a suit for a divorce against her husband, who therefore brought a cross suit against her for the same purpose.

The husband then ceased to pay the $800, and an application was made to oblige him to pay alimony to the wife, and a sum for the children's support. This matter was referred to Judge Mason, before whom the divorce suits were pending. The Referee reported that Dr. Crane ought to pay $500 for the children's maintenance. The claim for alimony was abandoned on the hearing, because, as Mrs. Crane's counsel allege, the investigation of that question would have occupied a very long time, and it was desired that some order should be made in regard to the children, who are said to be suffering.

Mr. Cullen objected to the confirmation, on the ground that Mrs. Crane did not need the support, and that by her refusing to accept her husband's offers to provide for her, she had waived all claim on him. He stated that before the Doctor's departure for Paris, he gave to his wife the household furniture of his large house, and allowed her to live in the house itself, for the purpose of keeping boarders. It is further stated, on the part of Dr. Crane, that he subsequently let the house, receiving first $1,700 and then $1,300 rent, together with her and the children's board. This is stated for the purpose of showing that Mrs. Crane cannot be in want and her children cannot be suffering. Dr. Crane is in very reduced circumstances, and wholly unable to pay the amount of $500. That the father, in such circumstances, has a right to determine in what place and in what manner his children shall be supported. That Dr Crane made an offer to his wife, in writing, that if she would allow the children to live with his (Dr. C.'s) sister in Connecticut, he could support them. He also offered to pay her expenses, if she would go with them. This, it seems, she refused to do. He argued from this that there was no equitable claim on Mr. Crane.

Mr. C. E. Lister replied briefly, and the papers were submitted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

ORDER.—Notes of issue for the February Term must be filed on or before the 27th. As the calendar is to be a printed one, notes of issue must state whether the case is to be placed on the enumerated or non-enumerated calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Pierpont.

Mary C. Ayres vs. *Andrew L. Ayres*—Divorce granted.

Duncan & Sherman vs. *Benjamin Waterbury.*—Motion for judgment denied without costs, and with leave to the plaintiffs to move to strike out such parts of the answer as he may be advised, and to make the same more definite and certain.

David McDonald et al. vs. *David M. Melliss.*—Motion denied.

Kinnurd vs. *Ramsdel*—Previous order affirmed, with leave, &c.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—JAN. 21.

Before Justices Osborn and Quackenbush.

The Crier opened the Court at 9 o'clock.

Patrick Oolomen was brought to the bar on a charge of assault and battery, Jan. 17, preferred against him by Marcus Museon, of No. 206 Centre-street. Marcus said Patrick struck him and tore his clothes on the occasion referred to. Patrick denied it; he however was found guilty and sentence suspended.

Catharine Rangeler was accused by Ellen Burke, of No. 51 Worth-street, of stealing from her, Jan. 13, a plaid shawl and other articles, all valued at $5. The evidence was not sufficiently strong to fasten the crime upon the prisoner. "Discharge her," was the sentence of the Court, delivered by Judge OSBORN.

James McDonald had been arrested by Officer Williamson upon the complaint of Thomas Peckston, of No. 161 Hester-street, who charged him with a violent assault and battery, committed upon him Dec. 25. The prisoner, he said, struck him in the face with a pair of brass knuckles or some similar instrument. The officer was placed upon the stand and was sworn. *Judge Osborn*—Go on, Sir. *Officer*—Well, it's very little that I know of it. I don't know as I know anything of it. *Judge Osborn*—Well, well, state what you do know. Don't stand there talking all day long.—The officer said he met the prisoner in the street, and the latter told him that somebody else had gone around the corner. *Counsel*—Now we'll call some witnesses to prove good character. We'll show that he's not a garroter at all events.—Witnesses were examined who testified that McDonald bore a good character, though he was sometimes "a little wild." *Counsel*—Did you ever know him to have a pair of brass knuckles? *Witness*—No, Sir; never in me life, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Well, it's not a very serious case.—Counsel called another witness. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, that'll do, that'll do. Find him guilty and let him appear here on Saturday for sentence.

James B. Crosse had been arrested and committed on a charge of an assault and battery upon Jennie Crosse, (Jan. 19.) The Clerk called the complainant's name several times. *Clerk*—She don't appear. Discharge him? *Judge Osborn*—Discharge him.

James Robinson was arraigned, and William Weller, of No. 217½ Varick-street, took the stand to testify that the prisoner stole from him (Jan. 19) $3 80 in copper coins. Officer Van Arsdale, of the 11th Precinct Police, arrested him. He was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 6 months.

Louis Lasky, charged with stealing, about two weeks ago, from the store of Emanuel Solomons, No. 90 Bowery, a lady's embroidered collar worth 15 cents, whose trial was commenced on Tuesday, was again brought to the bar. Officer George Senior, of the 14th Precinct Police, effected his arrest. The evidence against him was not sufficiently strong to furnish grounds for his conviction. He was acquitted.

James Crogin was arraigned on a charge of petit larceny, preferred against him by James Hutchinson, of No. 121 Chatham-street. Hutchinson said the prisoner stole from him, Jan. 19, a coat worth $2. Officer Carpenter arrested him. He was found guilty, and received the "full rope," as Judge OSBORN expressed it—6 months in the Penitentiary.

James Kegan committed an assault and battery, Jan. 20, upon Henry Bark, who resides at the Sailors' Home in Cherry, near Pike-street. He was arraigned, convicted, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

Celestine Lambert was found guilty of assaulting and beating (Jan. 13) Lizzie Howard, of No. 15 White-street. She was told to appear on Saturday and receive her sentence.

William Ryan was arrested by Officer William Shuck, of the Twenty-second Ward Police, on a charge of stealing, Jan. 16, a ham worth $1 25, from George Kiersted, No. 204 West Fortieth-street. Ryan was found guilty, and sentence suspended.

John Reinhardt was accused of an assault and battery upon Catherine Coleman. *Counsel*—I hope your Honor will adjourn this case. His wife has just been confined. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what has his wife got to do with it? *Counsel*—Nothing, but he wants to see her. *Judge Osborn*—Well, adjourn it to Saturday.

Ann Sheriff was charged with committing an assault and battery upon Eliza Tibbetts, of No. 12 Laight-street, Jan. 16. *Counsel*—Call the witness. I plead guilty to striking Miss Eliza Tibbetts.—Miss Eliza Tibbetts is a young lady of rather easy morals. Come up, here Miss Eliza Tibbetts.—The witness took the stand. *Judge Osborn*—We don't want her. She pleads guilty. *Counsel*—Well, I'm willing to have her examined. She is a young lady of easy morals. *Judge Osborn*—What does she (the prisoner) do? *Counsel*—She is a respectable married lady. She keeps a bar-room. The complainant was in her employment. (To Witness)—Weren't you in her employment? *Witness*—No. *Counsel*—What—not employed by her? *Witness*—Oh, yes. I was employed by her. *Counsel*—The fact is this woman gave my client some abusive language, and she struck her. *Witness*—No, I didn't say a word to her. *Judge Osborn*—There's nothing serious about it. We fine her $5. *Counsel*—Well, I'll pay it. *Judge Osborn* (to prisoner)—You must keep your hands off this girl hereafter. *Counsel*—She won't touch her. Lord! she wouldn't injure a flower or a golden grape in her bonnet!—(The complainant's bonnet was trimmed with gilded grapes.) The husband of the prisoner paid the fine, and demanded a receipt. *Counsel*—Oh, they don't give receipts; that's all right.—The parties left the Courrt-room, there was a commotion in the hall, and many of the audience went out. *Judge Osborn*—You'd better take care of your client. *Counsel*—Oh, she's the mildest woman in the world.

Marion Fitzgerald and Margaret Lease stole a piece of bacon, worth 50 cents, Jan. 16, from John Ryer, No. 375 West Forty-sixth-street. Officer William C. Anderson, of the Third Ward Police, arrested them. They were found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

James Cathcart committed an assault and battery (Jan. 9) upon James Devlin, of stand No. 312 Washington Market. He was fined $15, paid it and was set at liberty.

Edward. Dickson and Louis Berry were arrested by Officers Fisher and Williamson of the Twelfth Precinct Police, for stealing (Jan. 25) $25 in bank bills and $140 worth of Railroad tickets, the property of the Hudson River Railroad Company. Joseph Maloney was the complainant. The case was adjourned to Saturday.

Margaret Flood was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months for stealing thirty-five cents' worth of pork (3½ lbs.) from Joseph Carson of No. 292 Madison-street, Jan. 19.

Abraham McDonald stole about 8 lbs. of plug tobacco, (Jan. 18,) worth $2, from Lewis E. Burlew, No. 1 Sheriff-street. Officer Brooks, of the Second Precinct Police, arrested him. He was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

James McNorton, Francis Christopher, Thomas Farle, Thomas Dugan, and John Farrel, it is alleged, broke into the office of Calvin Freeman, at the foot of Spring-street, Jan 15, and slept there all night. They were in the habit of doing so frequently, the complainant said. *Judge Osborn*—We find them guilty. Remand them till Saturday.

Patrick Corrigan gave his wife Bridget a beating, Jan. 15. Officer Thayer, of the Twelfth Precinct Police, arrested him for it. He was tried, found guilty, and sentence suspended.

John P. Fitzpatrick committed an assault and battery upon his wife, Jan. 18, and she alleged attempted to stab her with a sword. Officer Perkins, of the Twenty-first Precinct Police, arrested him, but when the prisoner was brought to the bar for trial his wife said she did not want the Judges to punish him, and he was discharged at her request.

Gould Wetter stole a pair of boots, worth $1 50 (Jan. 18,) from John Riley, No. 467½ Eighth-avenue. Officer Lawrence, of the Twentieth Precinct Police arrested him. He was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 3 months.

Oliver D. Mildeberger was charged by Harriet Webb, of No. 10 Prince-street, with an indecent assault, alleged to have been committed upon her, Jan. 8. She was a Yankee girl, and her business was peddling books. Her story was that she went to the prisoner's store, about 5 P. M., with some books, asking him to purchase them; that he decoyed her into the cellar and there committed the assault; she cried "Murder," succeeded in getting away from him, rushed from the store, procured a policeman, and had him arrested. *Counsel for complainant*—Now I respectfully submit to this Court that this woman is either telling the truth or lying. If she's telling the truth, this is nothing more nor less than an attempt at rape, and this Court has no jurisdiction. I ask the Court to send the case to the General Sessions. *Judge Osborn*—The magistrate who took this case hesitated whether to take it at all. It's too late now, to send it to the General Sessions after the witness has been sworn. You should have asked before. *Counsel*—This Court has no jurisdiction. There has been an attempt at rape; I don't care whether it is Oliver Mildeberger or a Five Points loafer. I want the public press to take notice. *Judge Osborn*—Let this matter lie over till Saturday. *Counsel*—Meantime, your Honors, I'll go to the District-Attorney, and I presume if I get an orde for sending the case to the General Sessions, you will consent to it. *Judge Quackenbush*—Certainly. As far as I'm concerned, if you'd asked it before the witness was sworn, I would have sent it to the General Sessions. Judge, oh, it's all blow.—The case was adjourned.

Catherine Ford was charged by Officer James McCloud, of the Sixth District Police, with keeping a disorderly house at No. 104 Park-street. *Judge Osborn*—Ford, you come here on Saturday, and we'll see what we'll do with you. *Officer*—Judge, I was passing by and they came out and ketched me. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, I know what they are.—The case was adjourned to Saturday.

So was the Court.

Suicides.

COLE, the Pittsburg murderer who killed himself in jail last week, took his neckerchief and made a firm and scientific hangman's not in the end of it. He then tied around it at interval pieces of twine, so as to hold it in a compact form, like a cord. To this he attached, by a strong square knot, a red silk handkerchief, and that he tied to a broom handle that was in his cell. This broom handle he pushed out through the narrow window—a mere slit in the wall—of his cell, and letting it go from his hand it dropped down crosswise of the window, thus giving him all the fastening he needed. This he did while standing upon the steam-pipe that runs along the wall of the cell at a distance of a few feet above the floor. He then, after having adjusted the noose about his neck, slipped his feet off the steam-pipe and was at once in the position he sought for.

With what resolution this man appears to have acted may be inferred from the fact that all his preparations were made and the final scene enacted without so much noise as to arouse any of his companions in the cell, for they all slept through the whole tragedy.

At Philadelphia, on the night of the 20th, a young man named BURKHART MARTEL, a native of Switzerland, went to the topmost story of his house, and loading a revolver, discharged the contents of one barrel into his left breast. Death resulted instantaneously, the ball passing through his heart. He was a baker by trade, but had become despondent in consequence of his inability to obtain employment.

Mrs. PEGGS, the daughter of Mr. J. A. JEX, of Ghent, Ky., lost her husband by death three weeks since, and became insane in consequence. Last Saturday she strayed away from home, and on being searched for was found dead in the woods near home. She had hung herself with her handkerchief to a limb of a tree.

At Carondelet, La., last week, JOHN MATTEIS aged 60, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a butcher knife. The deed was done in the presence of his wife, and immediately afterward, he crawled up into a loft, where he died in a few minutes. He had been for several years subject to fits of mental derangement.

At Chicago, on the 15th, Mrs. MARGARET LYON, mother of 13 children, swallowed two ounces of laudanum. Cause, mortification, occasioned by reflections upon her character.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Returns of the Kansas election, received in St. Louis, as published over the signature of Gov. DENVER and the presiding officers of the Territorial Legislature, show that the Free-State men elected their entire State ticket by an average majority of 415. The majority against the Constitution, counting in the alleged frauds in Oxford, Shawnee, Kickapoo, and other places, is 1,226.

In the United States Senate yesterday, the Homestead bill was reported from the Committee on Public Lands, with a recommendation that it be passed, and it was made a special order for the second Monday in February. A bill was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs to increase the military establishment, and made a special order for Monday next. A resolution was reported from the Committee on Judiciary having in view the settlement of the Indiana contested-seat question. The matter of the proposed presentation of a medal to Commodore PAULDING for his action in arresting WALKER and his men then came up, and Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, the mover of the joint resolution having that object in view, made a speech setting forth in detail his reasons for believing such action on the part of the Administration just and proper. Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, in accordance with his previously-expressed intentions, then moved his substitute, declaring the arrest a violation of the Territorial sovereignty of a friendly power, and that, not being sanctioned by any existing law, Congress disavows the act, and expresses its condemnation of Commodore PAULDING's conduct. Mr. BROWN also made a speech in advocacy of his position, and was followed by Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, who expressed the same views. Pending the debate, the Senate adjourned till Monday. In the House, Mr. KUNKEL, of Pennsylvania, asked to be, and was, excused from service on the Select Committee to investigate the disbursement of the Tariff fund of the Middlesex Manufacturing Company. Various appropriation bills were reported from the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. COCHRANE, of New-York, reported a bill from the Committee on Commerce to refund BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON and others the duties on goods destroyed by fire in 1845; also, a bill providing for the general introduction of a uniform code of Marine signals. The Senate resolution to enable the Naval Courts of Inquiry to finish the cases now before them, was reported back from the Naval Committee, but no action was taken on it.

It is announced by the Washington correspondent of the Associated Press, that the War Department contemplate sending Lieutenant-General SCOTT to the Department of the Pacific, to superintend the organization of a corps to operate against the Mormons. There is no probability whatever that any such movement will be made.

Among the bills introduced into the State Senate yesterday, was one to protect the gas consumers of this City and Brooklyn, and another to amend the Code of Procedure relative to arrests and proceedings in cases of alleged false pretences. A concurrent resolution fixing upon Tuesday, the 16th of February, for the election of a Regent of the University, in place of JOHN KEYS PAGE, was passed. The efforts of the Republicans and Americans to effect a compromise having failed, the Assembly is yet unorganized.

Mr. ALLIBONE, late President of the Bank of Pennsylvania, having returned to Philadelphia from Europe, publishes a card in his own defence against the assaults made upon him in his absence. He sets forth the reasons of his resignation of the Presidency and departure from the country; denounces the affidavit of the Directors against him as a cruel and unjust procedure; states that illness demanded his retirement from active business in the manner he did; and declares that he left unconscious of wrong doing, and moreover adds that some of the Directors who swore to the affidavit which charges him with being an absconding debtor, accompanied him to the wharf and expressed warm friendship for him. Mr. ALLIBONE avers his complete innocence of any of the frauds charged to him, and states that, had the Directors apprised him of their intention to proceed against him, he would have returned to the country immediately. The card is manly and straightforward, and puts the case in a new aspect.

The application of Miss SMITH for the possession of her brother, THOMAS WASHINGTON SMITH, recently cleared of the charge of murdering RICHARD CARTER, President of the Tamaqua Bank, on the ground of insanity, was argued before the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia, yesterday morning. Medical testimony was adduced showing that the confinement of SMITH in the Lunatic Asylum would result in his speedy death, while the careful attention of his friends would restore him to health. The Court decided to place him in charge of his sister, meanwhile placing her under bonds of $5,000 to take good care of him. He will be taken to Newcastle County, Delaware. A petition from SMITH for a divorce from his wife was yesterday presented in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives.

Resolutions were offered and referred in the Board of Aldermen, last evening, to tax the City Railroad cars, and in favor of stopping steam on Eleventh-avenue, below Fifty-ninth-street. An ordinance providing for the issue of stock for the rebuilding of Tompkins market, was laid over. Majority and minority reports were received and laid over, in relation to the ordinance for the appointment of dock-masters. A communication from the Corporation Counsel, recommending that a new contract be made for the enlargement of the Battery, and that the old contractor be sued for the amount required to complete the work, was referred. Mr. CHARLES DEVLIN sent in a communication, in response to that of Mr. CONOVER, which was laid on the table.

Last night, Hon. EDWARD EVERETT delivered his address on the character of WASHINGTON in the Academy of Music, before one of the largest assemblages ever seen within that edifice. The proceeds of the address, which was under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, are to go to the fund for the purchase of Mount Vernon. Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, at the close, introduced a series of resolutions complimentary to the orator, which were adopted with great enthusiasm.

Of the cases tried yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, few are worthy of record. CHARLES MANNING, a negro, was convicted of burglary on the premises of another negro, named BUTLER, residing at No. 49 Baxter-street, and sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary. JAMES TRISTRAM, indicted for robbery in the first degree, was acquitted by direction of the Judge, through insufficient evidence. JOHN HALL and HENRY MEYERS pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and were not sentenced. HENRY SEMMETT and EVA SEMMETT his wife, indicted for manslaughter of JACOB RICHTER, were discharged by a *nolle prosequi* of the District-Attorney, there being no evidence to warrant their trial. From some cause, many parties indicted in this Court, escape just as easily.

The investigation before Coroner SNELL and a jury, into the causes of the late catastrophe in Brooklyn, when Public School building No. 14 was burned, and six children suffocated, was concluded yesterday. Testimony was introduced showing clearly that the construction of the hot-air flues was defective, and particularly those leading from the furnace on Concord-street, near which the fire was first discovered. It was also shown that the tin pipes in this part of the building had large holes in them, where the solder was melted off, at one place within three inches of the wood work. The jury, in their verdict, reported that three children, whose bodies they had viewed, died from suffocation, caused by other boys falling upon them on the stairway; that the defective flues caused the building to be fired; that the Principal and all of his assistants were entirely exonerated from blame, and that they rendered all the assistance in their power to the children. Further, they recommend that in future the Board of Education erect smaller buildings, of a single story, and construct wider stairways.

The funerals of three of the boys suffocated at the burning of Public School No. 14, were attended yesterday. The Sabbath School, of which one of them was a member, was present in large numbers. The Board of Education has not yet found quarters for the school that was burned out to stop in. The Normal School, which met on Saturdays in the same building, will not convene this week.

The General Markets, yesterday, were less active for Flour, prices of which leaned in favor of buyers. Wheat was stiffly held, but was very quiet. 33,000 bushels Corn, chiefly new crop, were disposed of at firmer rates. Cotton was less sought after at unchanged prices. 9,725 tons Scranton Coal were sold by auction at $3 10@$3 75, according to quality, per ton. All the Java Coffee, in first hands, found buyers at 16 cents per lb. Sugars and Molasses were moderately dealt in at drooping rates. Rice was active and firm. No important alterations occurred in freights.

Kansas Affairs.

The Free-State men have elected a decided majority of members in both branches of the new Legislature. They seem, therefore, now to be armed at all points. They have control of the Territorial Legislature, elected in October, and of the State Legislature, elected on the 4th of January. If Kansas is forced into the Union by Congress, with the Lecompton Constitution, the Free-State men can at once order a new Convention to supersede that obnoxious document. If, on the other hand, the Lecompton document is rejected, the whole matter will be left in the hands of the Territorial Legislature, where the Free-State men can call a new Convention and make a renewed application in their own way, and on their own terms, for admission into the Union.

This state of things furnishes a complete and conclusive justification of the wisdom and good policy of those in the ranks of the Free-State Party who insisted upon voting at this election, and leaves no shadow of excuse to the factious ultraists who have opposed voting, and who have resolved to know nothing but Topeka in the politics of Kansas. We think it not at all unlikely that the latter class of persons will still endeavor to protract the contest and insist upon the adoption of the Topeka Constitution. It has already been stated that in the event of the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, their Legislature will refuse to meet, and thus leave the State without any Government. We are inclined to believe, however, that they will reconsider this purpose and consent finally to use the power they have acquired for the restoration of peace. As the State Legislature has been elected against the wishes and efforts of the ultraists, it is fair to presume that it will not be under their control. We rejoice in the prospect, therefore, that whatever Congress may do, the controversy in Kansas cannot be protracted much further.

Legislating for Bulls and Bears.

If it were possible, by an act of the Legislature, or by any legal means, to destroy the whole race of stock speculators, and put an extinguisher upon the spirit of gambling in all its forms, we should be delighted to chronicle any attempt at the accomplishment of so desirable an object. But we do not think that the rampant Bulls and Bears of Wall-street are to be controlled by any legislative enactments, and they will continue to indulge in their propensities until human nature undergoes a radical change.

There are sensible people, however, who appear to take a different view of the subject, and we notice that one of our State Senators has given notice of a bill which is intended to put an end, not only to everything like stock speculations, but even to the business of buying and selling stocks through the agency of a broker. One of the provisions of the bill in question is, that "no person shall make a sale of stock on time who has not, on the day of sale, standing in his name, in the books of the corporation, the number of shares which he shall sell." This is not the first time that an attempt of this kind has been made, but all similar efforts heretofore have proved futile, and we see no reason for thinking that the present effort to suppress stock-gambling will be more successful than any previous one. The provision is stringent enough, and aimed at the very root of the evil which it is intended to cure, but the difficulty will be in enforcing the law, or at least preventing an evasion of it. Stock-gambling by time-sales, is in fact, an illegal business now; or at least it is one which the law does not protect, and all contracts of the kind are like debts of honor. But that does not in the least diminish the business, and we greatly doubt if outlawing stock speculations will have the effect of putting an end to such transactions.

But what would, doubtless, have the effect of greatly reducing the damaging excesses of stock-gambling, would be to make all such transactions legal. Adventurers now go into Wall-street in a spirit of desperation, and make time contracts to a fearful extent, because they know that in the case of failure the law cannot touch their property, and their obligations cannot be enforced. Making the dealings of bears and bulls legal, and stock-gambling debts recoverable at law like other debts, would have a much more wholesome influence, and do more towards suppressing the spirit of reckless speculation in Wall-street than any prohibitory measures which could be devised for the accomplishment of the same purpose.

THE CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.—No one who has had any experience in the management of either public or private affairs, will deny the truth of the homely old adage that too many cooks spoil the broth. When there are many men there must necessarily be many minds, and many minds in all affairs of business infallibly create confusion, and lead to the obstruction of work.

The truth of these common-places, which are just as important and as necessary to be frequently repeated as though they were not common-places, has been impressively felt by the Central Park Commissioners since their organization. There are too many members of the Board for efficient and harmonious action, and we believe that the Commissioners themselves are of the opinion that their number ought to be diminished. The bill creating the Board of Commissioners, as it originally passed the Senate, confined the number of Commissioners to six members, and the others were added, one or two at a time, until the number was increased to eleven, to conciliate members of the Assembly and induce them to vote for the bill. But experience has since proved that the Board is composed of at least twice as many members as are necessary, or convenient, for effective coöperation. We are glad, therefore, to learn that Senator DOHERTY has given notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the reorganization of the Park Commissioners by a reduction of the number. Mr. DOHERTY's bill also contains a provision for the purchase and addition to the Park of that rocky eminence to which we have heretofore directed the attention of the public. We are not aware of any cause of complaint against the present Board of Commissioners, but we believe that the opinion emanates from themselves that their number is too large.

Lynch Law in France.

A trial has recently come to a close in France which proves that justice is administered by Judge Lynch in other places than in our Republic. He not only supplements the lax and tardy action of the laws in our licentious latitudes, but actually anticipates the solemn and stately march of imperial functionaries at a day's journey from Paris. We have been long hearing that France was the most thoroughly democratic country in the world, and she has often sought to make good her title to the distinction by more than ordinary displays of democratic license; but she has not till recently afforded any very striking proofs of democratic contempt for law in "piping times of peace." The Jeufosse trial, however, and M. BERRYER's speech for the defence, are indications of what we are to expect hereafter. She may very soon, if she perseveres, maugre the *gens d'armes* and the *préfets*, fairly give the fraternal accolade to Kentucky or South Carolina.

It appears that a certain M. GUILLOT, a gentleman of large means, a *roturier* by origin, and dissipated habits, was given to haunting the grounds of a certain Madame JEUFOSSE, for the purpose of paying dishonorable addresses to her daughter, about whom he had also either circulated divers damaging reports, or at least used language out of which damaging reports arose. All this was very annoying, and the more so, that Madame JEUFOSSE is a person of quality, one of the old *noblesse*. Even if she had been one of those, however,

> —— "Whose ignoble blood
> Has crawled through scoundrels since the flood,"

she would have been perfectly justified in doing what all Frenchwomen, as well as Frenchmen, are apt to do, when they get into difficulties—sending for the Commissary of Police, and committing the intruder to the tender mercies of a tricolored scarf and a *procés verbal*. She chose a course vastly more direct, and which, if it had not ended in a tragedy, might have seemed vastly more dignified. She grumbled, and complained, and finally directed one of her servants to shoot the vulgar Don Juan, who poached upon her manor, promising at the same time to secure him against the usually unpleasant consequences of committing a willful murder.

The retainer obeyed, shot his man dead, with exemplary punctuality, the next time he found him on the grounds of the *chateau*, was in due course arrested in company with his mistress, and brought up for trial. M. BERRYER, a leading loyalist and one of the great lights of the French bar in days in which the bar was a power in the State, was evoked from his retirement, to conduct the defence of this true lady of the "old *régime*," and all France fixed its eyes upon the drama. The trial assumed a political aspect in the sight of the Parisians, because in the Faubourg St. Germain Madame JEUFOSSE was a woman of spirit, who had only obeyed the traditions of her race, in saving her house from dishonor by the death of a base-born churl; and in the Faubourg St. Honoré, GUILLOT was a martyr to the remorseless and cruel pride of an aristocrat. M. BERRYER almost rivaled the memorable zeal displayed by Mr. PHILLIPS in the defence of COURVOISIER, who murdered Lord WILLIAM RUSSELL, and addressed the Jury rather as the friend than as the counsel of the prisoner. The facts were not disputed, but he asked for an acquittal on the ground that murder, to save a daughter from corruption, or even a family from calumny, was a justifiable act. The Jury acquiesced in his arguments, and gave his client a verdict of acquittal.

Such a result of such a trial would not have astonished us if it had occurred in Mississippi or Louisiana, where willful murder is a crime almost impossible for a free white man to commit, though our French neighbors would have held up their hands in holy indignation over it, and blessed Heaven for casting their lot in a land where law is omnipotent; but France is certainly the last country in the world in which one would have expected to meet with a judicial concession to private individuals of the State's sovereign right of pronouncing upon crime and its penalties. Our Anglo-Saxon laws, which the French press was denouncing all last Winter, for the shameful liberty which they afford to the excesses of individuals, and the no less shameful difficulties with which they surround the conviction even of notorious criminals, have never, for a moment, connived at the justification of a murder in cold blood. It limits men's right to take the life of another, to the single case of imminent danger to his own, and excuses the wrong of taking another's life, only when committed in the heat of passion.

French jurisprudence is indebted to a French Jury, and to a great French lawyer, for the novel doctrine that sufficient provocation to the deliberate planning, contriving, and execution of a willful murder by a lady of good social position, may be found in an impudent trespass upon private character and private property in a civilized country, and within the protection of an omnipresent and omnipotent police. It is not surprising that the precedent established at Evreux so short a time ago should have been already followed up in another case. The Mayor of the town of Ail, it seems, immediately on hearing of the decision in the case of Madame DE JEUFOSSE and her gardener, directed his oldest son to lie in wait for the lover of his daughter, and shoot him as he climbed to her window. The son of this *bourgeois* Mayor exhibited as ready an obedience to his father as the servant of the Norman lady had shown to his mistress, and forthwith committed the desired murder. How a Jury can do otherwise than send the Mayor rejoicing after the *Chatelaine* it is hard to say. His case is, in some respects, better than hers, for she having two sons grown to man's estate, and bound by the "instincts of their race" to avenge the dishonor of their house, was yet driven either by her own tenderness, or by their poltroonery, to select a poor menial as her instrument, while the Mayor (who, possibly, had no menial to appeal to) appealed to his own flesh and blood. But, if it is definitely established that every man who meddles with the domestic relations of his neighbors in France may be safely shot, it is clear that France will be rapidly brought to a painful alternative of legal inconsistency or social anarchy.

The Robertson Case at Rochester—A Singular Affair.

The Robertson case just closed at Rochester presents features of curious and singular interest. He has been acquitted of the crime for which he was indicted, and under circumstances which will render it exceedingly desirable that his accuser should be put upon trial for conspiracy against him.

Mr. ROBERTSON was cashier of the Eagle Bank,—a gentleman of family, property, social position and unimpeached character. One JOSEPH BIEGLER,—son of the BIEGLER who had a little while previously been sent to State Prison for an odious crime—went before the authorities and alleged that ROBERTSON had, upon various occasions, solicited him to administer to his wife certain drugs, which would increase certain tendencies to apoplexy and heart disease which had been noticed in her case, and thus lead to her death. ROBERTSON waived an examination, gave bail, was indicted, and has just been tried and acquitted. We have published, from day to day, copious summaries of the evidence, from which it will have been seen that BIEGLER was the principal witness,—several others being brought in to corroborate his statements. BIEGLER stated that in July last ROBERTSON told him that his domestic relations were unhappy,—that his wife annoyed him by petulant complaints, suspicions and jealousies,—that he could never be happy with her, and that he consequently desired her death and wished BIEGLER's aid in effecting it. He specified several instances in which his wife had annoyed him,—inquired the effect of certain medicines which he named, and being told that they were poisons, desired that they might be administered. BIEGLER was shocked at the proposition, but acting under the advice of friends to whom he mentioned the case, professed to acquiesce in ROBERTSON's wishes, gave him innocent medicines instead of those he had ordered, and set a trap for his conviction. He appointed a meeting with him for the evening of the 23d of August, at BIEGLER's own house, and placed several persons in the closets and under the sofas, so that they might overhear ROBERTSON's propositions. These persons, among whom was a policeman named OVIATT, an architect named SEARL, and one or two others, testified that they heard a person enter and talk with BIEGLER, in the way BIEGLER had described,—that they had been told ROBERTSON was to come there for that purpose, and that they judged by his voice that it was he, although no one of them saw him. A similar interview was held on the evening of the 28th, under similar circumstances and with the same results. In consideration of his services BIEGLER states that ROBERTSON promised to pay him money, to aid him in relieving his property from a mortgage, and in procuring the discharge of his father from prison. He also went with BIEGLER once to Auburn to see his father, to ascertain from him what medicines would produce the effects desired.

This was the case as made out by the prosecution. The defence met it by an explicit denial of the leading facts, charging that the proceeding was malicious, and the whole case fabricated on the part of BIEGLER, whose motive was alleged to be the release of his father from prison, and escape from the repayment of $2,500 which ROBERTSON had advanced to aid at the father's trial. It was proved that BIEGLER had asserted that ROBERTSON was the person actually guilty of the offence which led to his father's conviction, and that he dared not expose him because he was in his power. Three witnesses testified to having heard him make these statements, and also add that a plan was on foot which would place the obligation on the other side and make ROBERTSON *pay* him money, instead of calling on him for it.

Mrs. ROBERTSON was examined as a witness and denied in the most direct and explicit manner the occurrences of which BIEGLER claimed to have been informed by ROBERTSON,—denied that there had even been any discord or contention between her husband and herself, asserted that throughout her illness he had been constant and affectionate in his attentions to her wants, that he had always consulted her wishes in regard to physicians, medicines, &c., and that his visit to old Dr. BIEGLER, at Auburn, was at her request and for the purpose of ascertaining from him what was the treatment which, as she believed, had been of so much service to her before. Her mother and brother, who had spent a good deal of time in the family, both testified to the perfect harmony and concord which prevailed between ROBERTSON and his wife. It was also proved that old Dr. BIEGLER had been the medical attendant of Mrs. ROBERTSON, that she thought she had derived great benefit from his medicines, that without them she feared her illness would return, and it was this anxiety on her part which led ROBERTSON to take an interest in him and advance money to aid in his defence. The fact that none of the persons concealed in the room of BIEGLER *saw* ROBERTSON, and judged of his identity only by his voice, aided by the fact that they expected him, was presented as making it probable that some other person had been introduced by BIEGLER to play a part;—and it was also shown that, on one of the evenings in question, at the hour mentioned, ROBERTSON was in another part of the City, and could not have taken part in any such conversation.

These were the leading points in the case, though many minor incidents were introduced during the trial, which terminated, as already stated, in the acquittal of the accused. A careful perusal of the evidence, and a consideration of all the circumstances and probabilities of the case, lead us to the belief that the verdict is entirely just, and that the accusation was the result of a deliberately planned conspiracy against Mr. ROBERTSON. If this be so, it is certainly a matter of congratulation that it should have so signally failed. But when we reflect upon the trouble, expense, shame and anxiety of such a trial, and the shadow of suspicion that such a proceeding inevitably leaves behind it, the case affords a melancholy illustration of the extent to which our peace and reputation are always at the mercy of the unprincipled portion of society.

The Brooklyn Catastrophe.

"NOBODY TO BLAME!" Coroner SNELL's inquest on the bodies of three of the children suffocated at the fire in Public School Building No. 14, was concluded yesterday, and the Jury rendered a verdict. They thought nobody was to blame, although the hot-air tin pipes were shown to be outrageously defective. They particularly exculpate the teachers from all blame—and the testimony does, indeed, show that they were courageous and heroic while the school was panic-struck, and not deficient in carefulness before the fire was discovered—and advise that hereafter school-houses be built of only one story, and to accommodate not half as many pupils.

Coroner SNELL has done his duty in this inquest—according to his ability. He has not succeeded in discovering whose fault it was that the warming apparatus of the school-rooms was so admirably arranged for burning the house down, though his good intentions and best efforts to make his inquest what the word purports, shine up brightly in comparison with the imbecile method of Coroner COZINE. This last functionary finished the "inquest" on the other three bodies in indecent haste. The proceedings were so brief that they furnished nothing to report;—in one case he did not examine a single witness!

But at Coroner SNELL's inquest some very important testimony was taken. Ex-Alderman HARRIS, who, as the representative of the Board of Education, superintended the construction of No. 14, was determined to make the house a model one. The hot-air pipes were of tin—and "the wood-work was to be lined with tin wherever it came in contact with the tin pipes." What business had the wood-work ever to come in contact with the tin pipes? Every furnace-setter in town will say that a tin pipe which is not double—that is, so constructed that there shall be an air-chamber between the inner pipe that contains the hot air from the furnace and the outer pipe that the lath and plaster are liable to touch, would be unsafe. The Board of Education supposed that the pipes were double. Ex-Alderman HARRIS seemed to have thought that they were, though he does not testify that the specifications required them. But when Mr. MAIN's workman went to examine the premises for the purpose of repairing, he came back with the story that the pipes were not double, and gave to his employer indubitable evidence that they were not. Why did not the Board of Education insist on having Mr. SALE examined, who built the tin-work, and through him discover whether it was a gross neglect on their part, in not having the specifications such as common safety requires, or a gross violation on his part of a proper contract?

But when Mr. MAIN went last Fall to set new furnaces in the basement, he found, and so reported to Mr. HARRIS, that "it was a very bad job;" that he could not give the proper supply of heat to the school rooms through the pipes that were built in the partitions without endangering the safety of the house. At this point the testimony is not clear, and somewhat conflicting. It was understood, however, that he was at liberty to alter so much as to make it safe, *where he could get at it*. And so he did,—making it perfectly safe, by cutting away the wood-work that came into contact with the single tin pipe, tinning over the ends of the lath and joists, and filling in with plaster, as far as to the floor of the first story above the basement; above that he could not comfortably get, not being compelled by his contract to inspect the pipes. All above that was left safe or not as it might be!

Again, Mr. STIMSON testified that he found nails had been driven through the wood-work in several places into the hot-air pipes; and a man who went a few days before the catastrophe occurred, to ask for the job of making the fires, stopping a moment to see how the furnace worked, found holes in the pipe in the basement where the solder had been melted off; and close by these holes a wooden beam came so close upon the pipe that he could not thrust the blade of his knife between. He was so impressed with the insecurity of the concern, that he went directly to a neighbor and advised him to take his child out of school. Yet No. 14 was built for a model school, and so it was reckoned by the Board of Education. Will the people of Brooklyn feel it safe to expose their children five hours of each day in *common* school-houses, if such gross carelessness is proved of the construction and repairs of the "model school-house?"

A Delicate Subject.

Since the days of good Queen ANNE, when Will Honeycombe used to devote an occasional essay in the *Spectator* to the petticoat, that delicate subject has been held in too great reverence to be made the topic of newspaper discussion. Whether it has been owing to refinement of feeling, or a lack of gallantry, that the petticoat has been held in sacred reserve, we will not pretend to decide, but suddenly it has been dragged ruthlessly before the public gaze again, and, we wish we could add, with as much gallantry and easy grace as were displayed by jovial DICK STEELE when he handled the subject.

Our countrywoman, the lady of Sir GORE OUSELEY, at Washington, has been the cause of this disturbance. She has startled the politicians at our national capital, and "fluttered the Volscians" of the pave generally by displaying a crimson petticoat as she walked the streets, of course not intentionally, but by that graceful and fascinating lifting of the robe which vain Frenchmen have imagined no lady can ever do properly anywhere out of Paris. The little bit of red displayed in this manner has had the effect upon the masculine public which that fiery color is supposed to produce upon the passions of an excited bull. The red petticoat has become the current theme of conversation, and Broadway, ere long, will probably have a fiery streak running along the pavement, as though a procession of cardinals were going past in full sacerdotal costume.

Well, we must yield to the dominant fashion, whether it be a red petticoat or a green umbrella, but we should say that a softer and milder tint would be more becoming for Summer, let the case be as it may in Winter. We have an indistinct recollection of having once enjoyed a transient glimpse of an embroidered petticoat of snowy whiteness, which we caught an involuntary sight of as a stately lady displayed one day as she lifted her brocaded robe in stepping across Broadway, to prevent the hem of her dress from coming in contact with the muddy pavement. We have not the boldness to oppose our humble opinion to a newly introduced fashion, but we will venture timidly to intimate that the snowy purity of dimity or muslin is much more likely to make a lasting impression on the masculine heart than the most brilliant scarlet that ever hung about a feminine ankle.

But it is said that Queen VICTORIA wore the red petticoat when she was last at her palace of Balmoral in the Highlands. Of course that settles this matter, and we have not another word to say on the subject. If the Queen wore the crimson jupe in Scotland, what better reason could be desired as an apology for our ladies wearing it in Broadway?

Laura Keene's Theatre.

"The Lighthouse," a play which has excited the British literary world to an inordinate degree, was produced at this theatre last night. It is from the pen of Mr. WILKIE COLLINS, the author of the "Dead Secret," and a prolific contributor to *Household Words* and other English periodicals. This is, we believe, Mr. COLLINS' first effort in a dramatic way, and was made for Mr. DICKENS' private theatrical entertainments—that gentleman, be it known, having a very excellent little theatre attached to his house. On the occasion of its production, Mr. DICKENS played the principal character, and those critics who were blessed with the *entrée* to Tavistock House spoke highly of the impersonation. A great deal of public curiosity was the natural consequence, and even the Queen expressed a desire to see the piece, inviting Mr. DICKENS and his literary associates to Windsor Castle, for the purpose of having it performed there. Mr. DICKENS replied to this gracious command that inasmuch as the ladies who appeared in the piece were not professional ladies, but relatives of his own, it was important that they should be received as guests, and not kept at arm's-length as actresses. This was, of course, impossible, and one of the numerous sticks in waiting communicated to Mr. DICKENS that it was contrary to Court etiquette to recognize any ladies as friends of the Queen who had not previously gone through the ceremony of presentation, which explanation, it is presumed, saved the country from immediate ruin—deprived the Queen of an innocent pleasure—supplied Mr. DICKENS with a laugh, and furnished a topic for some American papers, in which one VICTORIA by name suffered in disparaging comparison with Mr. DICKENS, and in which Court etiquette generally was held up to very unjust and very foolish ridicule. At the desire of the Queen the piece was subsequently produced at the Olympic Theatre, and, played by regular players, achieved a success. It was also played in the principal cities by the Literary Amateurs, in aid of the Jerrold Fund, and contributed largely to the prosperous issue of that charitable undertaking.

With this pedigree of the work we will proceed to a consideration of its merits. The scene is laid in the Eddystone Lighthouse—a structure which rises out of the sea some ten miles from the mainland. An exact idea of the utter isolation of this building is of the first importance, and it must not be confounded with the ordinary lighthouses of the seaboard, which, as a general thing, are easily reached. To impress the mind clearly with the locality, a representation of the building, surrounded by boiling waves and furious surf, is exhibited during the performance of the overture. We then have a representation of the interior, and in this narrow shell all the action of the piece takes place. There is but little scope for the display of anything like dramatic construction, and but little is displayed. Mr. COLLINS, production has to be judged on different grounds. It is a novelty which boldly defies traditional art, and asks for independant consideration on its own merits. Clearly it is entitled to it, for in spite of the most unpromising dramatic conditions, the "Lighthouse" is a curiously impressive and interesting piece.

The story consumes a fair amount of red and blue fire—love and murder—but is subdued to safe bounds by remarkable simplicity of language,—a simplicity which occasionally amounts to heaviness. When the scene opens the occupants of the Lighthouse are in peril of starvation. Communication with the shore has been cut off for more than three weeks, provisions are out, and the storm still rages. *Aaron*, the elder keeper, has become delirious, and communicates to his son, *Martin*, the fact that some years previously he had assisted at the murder of a lady,—*Lady Grace*,—the name haunts him,—who sought the shelter of his roof. His implication in the affair was to the extent of helping the real murderer,—whose vengeance he feared,—to bear the body to the sea. The old man's remorse is terrible; the young man's grief overpowering. At this point a boat arrives from the shore, and the famished lightkeepers are relieved. Among the passengers is *Phœbe*, a peasant girl betrothed to *Martin*, and dearly loved by him. He cannot look upon her now; he feels that his touch—he, the son of a murderer,—is contamination.

The perplexity arising out of this new condition of things continues to the end of the act, where an alarm is given that a ship is on the rocks. A scene of bustle ensues; ropes are thrown out, and the best contrivances used for saving the passengers. *Old Aaron*, curious to know the name of the ship, engages the young eyes of *Phœbe* to scan the writing on her hull. She looks out between the flashes of lightning, and reads the words *Lady Grace*. *Aaron* is convulsed with horror, every one does something, and a good picture brings down the curtain.

In the second act *Lady Grace* makes her appearance. She has been rescued from the ship which bore her name, and we soon discover that she is the lady to whose supposed murder *Aaron* was an accomplice. The interview between the sailor and lady is one of abject fear on his part, and pity and forgiveness on hers. It is a scene of considerable power, and was the turning point of the play. At the first opportunity *Martin* demands an explanation from the lady, and the story is soon unraveled. *Lady Grace*, conveyed to the shore to be washed away by the sea, was picked up by a coasting vessel, carried to France, remained there and so forth until the event of the present shipwreck. Her life is now devoted to philanthropy, and she readily forgives the suffering *Aaron*. On the strength of this forgiveness, *Martin's* conscience recovers its former elasticity, and he makes *Phœbe* happy by conventionally putting his arm round her waist and saying something in a hoarse whisper which she seems to understand.

The "Light-house" is a literary curiosity, and will attract the intellectual classes. As an experiment, it does not deserve to be considered a success. The development of the story is slow and thoroughly stagy. It awakens no new emotions; appeals to no new sources of interest, and is utterly destitute of geniality. The effort of the author seems to have been to make a play out of materials which the regular dramatist would unquestionably repudiate. He has succeeded to a creditable degree, but the world will continue to move on its axis, without experiencing any evil result from Mr. COLLINS' attempted revolution in dramatic art. The piece has been excellently produced by Miss KEENE, and it is well acted. There is so much of a narrative character in the first act, however, that we would suggest to Mr. WHEATLEIGH, (who plays *Aaron* very artistically,) the actual necessity of infusing some rapidity, some frenzy, into the old man during his recital of the murder. Mr. BURNETT, in a character of less importance, played admirably. Miss KEENE, in a part which might be copied on your thumb-nail, played superbly. Miss THOMPSON and Mr. STODDART were also good—the gentleman inclining a little too much to the declamatory style. The piece, after dragging in the first act, gained strength in the second, and at the fall of the curtain, was a success. The scenery, by Mr. HAWTHORN, is from sketches furnished by the author, and is therefore reliable and good.

FEMALE EMIGRATION TO THE WEST.—A party of sixty young women, forwarded by the Woman's Protective Emigration Society, left in the 5 o'clock train on Wednesday evening by the Erie Railroad, for homes in Joliet, Bloomington and Springfield, Ill. There were over a hundred applicants for the Society's aid, but for want of funds only this number could be dispatched.

THE BROOKLYN SCHOOL CATASTROPE.

Defective Flues and Unsoldered Pipes—Doubtful Whether the Tin Pipes were Double.

The Investigation Before Dr. Snell, Coroner.

Verdict of the Jury—Nobody to Blame.

The investigation as to the causes attending the destruction of Public School Building No. 14, Brooklyn, and the loss of six lives, was continued before Dr. Snell, Coroner, and a Jury, at the City Hall, and concluded. The annexed is

THE TESTIMONY.

Samuel M. Main—I reside in Connecticut; business at No. 406 Broadway, New-York, in the employ of George Cannon for the sale of hot-air furnaces; put the furnaces in No. 14 last Fall about the 28th September; the specification did not call for a reinspection of the flues; examined the flues myself; about the 1st of September went to fix the pipes, to put soap stones around all of the registers in the wainscoting walls; the registers in the floor were surrounded with soap-stone; in my examination, came across a row of pipes leading from the furnace to one of the rooms on the second floor which came in contact with a beam; it was the second room from the extremity of the building on Concord-street; found in some places that the pipes lay close to the wood-work, and but few more than half an inch from it; where the wood-work came very near to the tin pipes the ends of the lath and posts were covered with tin; in the joints of the pipes there was no tin—nothing but plaster; in some cases where the flues passed up through the floors the pipes were close to the wood-work; should think that in most of the cases the tin pipes came close to the wood; the space between the tin and the wood was from 1½ inches maximum to no space at all; we tinned these exposed ends of wood, and cut off from a beam in the floor above the basement, where we put in the furnaces, nearly two inches to make a proper space between it and the tin pipes; it is possible, I should judge, that in cases where the pipes come in proximity with wood, even where the wood was covered with tin, ignition may occur, though I never knew a fire to occur where we could prove it to arise from this cause; the registers were not so arranged as to allow a circulation of cool air between the pipe passing through the floor and the beam, or in other words, there was around the pipe a space where there was a quantity of hot air constantly; should not think that would cause ignition to the surrounding wood-work; there were only two registers arranged in this manner in the floor in the whole building; all the pipes from the furnaces came up in the partitions for the sliding down between the class rooms; the pipes ran up in the plastered walls; closing all of the registers suddenly has a tendency to concentrate a great amount of heat in the flues; that the pipe may thus become very hot; don't think that even in such a case the hot air could be made hot enough to set the wood on fire, when the pipes are double and properly secured; was directed by Mr. Harris to make the building entirely safe; when I found the flues in this condition, I was shown indisputable evidence that there had been a fire there before; Mr. Baker showed me pieces of lath that were almost charred; I supposed the pipes were double all through the building; I brought over Mr. Stimpson and he convinced me that the pipes were not double; went to Mr. Harris and told him the job would be a very difficult one; one end of each of the several pipes had been clipped off at the side to make them slip together easy, and in some cases the two ends of the pipe did not come together far enough to cover up the slits made by these cuts; told him (Mr. Harris) that the pipes were not safe, but that I could not get at all of them to make them safe, except by cutting away and running up a pipe inside of this other one; he showed that this could not be done, and then told me to do the best I could; I told Mr. Baker what to do and was there several times to see how he got along; subsequently I examined to estimate for the furnaces, and then found that the lath was against the tin pipe in several places, and nothing between; Mr. Harris thought that if the pipe was all made tight below, it would be safe; I had no authority to cut away, and did not do it at all the pipes; when we put in the soap stone we found the laths coming directly against the pipe; I could not see the pipes up in the ceiling; Mr. Sales I think put up the pipes originally; Mr. Harris directed me to cut away the beams wherever there was any danger; could not tell whether there was any hugging of the pipes in the ceilings between the floors; I supposed the lath must have come very close, as the space between the lath was only 6 inches and the pipes were about 5 inches, so that there could not have been more than half an inch space on each side if the pipe were double.

John Stimpson, sworn—I am the person spoken of by last witness, as the one who fixed the pipes; I examined all the registers and tin work; I saw a place where the flue formed an angle through the floor; found a contraction of the pipe where it hugged the wood-work in front; it was close up there, no space at all; found nails had been driven through the pipe from outside; we extended the pipe up four feet; Benjamin Burns was the man who did the work; I cannot say that the wood-work was cut away there; directed Burns to do so, and have good reason to believe it was done.

Robert McMahon, sworn—Two or three days before the fire saw that one of the main leading pipes that came from the furnace in Navy-street was without any solder some 15 or 20 feet from the furnace, and as far up as I could see; considerable heat came through these holes in the pipe; I could not get this part of my knife between the pipe and beam; did not observe that the beam was burned; this was right under the first flooring over the play-ground; did not examine all the pipe; there were three or four holes all along in spots—in some places half an inch in size at the joints, for four or five joints; the pipe runs along under the floor; think some of these large holes were about three inches from the wood, under the floor; spoke of this to E. Smith's engineer, and told him I thought he ought to take his child home; went up into the school, and asked for the head teacher, but did not see him; that was the first I ever knew of there being any danger in the place; I went into the building, as I understood the head teacher wanted a man to take care of the furnaces.

John Carpenter, sworn—Was in the building about ten minutes after the cry of fire; went in on Concord-street; found much smoke; there were no children there then; went into a small room at the right up stairs and cut a piece out, about ten feet from the landings; cut there because I saw fire coming out; there was no hole burnt through; the fire was all along up the skirting; saw others there, but no teachers; went right down stairs and saw fire right under the same place in the basement, coming through the floor; cannot say that there was a flue near the fire; I know there was a heater in that corner, but I don't know just where it was.

Charles W. Wolcott, sworn—Is Principal of Public School No. 14; had charge of the furnaces; I employed Joseph H. Sturgis to attend the furnaces; did not see the furnaces that day; don't know that I have had any great reason to fear fires; I at one time thought I had, and went to see Mr. Harris relative to the chimney, which is in the Hall on Concord-street, most remote from Navy-street; this was before the holidays; I supposed there was lath there, but when Mr. Harris told me that it was all brick, I had no further fears; I became Principal June 16, 1856; there was a lack of heat in every room last year—more suffering from cold on the first floor than on the upper floor; think it was because the furnaces did not generate heat enough; never thought it was caused by any defect of the pipe.

Mr. Main, recalled—The pipes were all alike; a separate pipe for each register; the pipes, with the exception of one angle, were 5 by 14 or 5 by 16, I am not certain which.

Mr. Wolcott, resumed—Don't know whether the registers were closed or not; they were closed in the room I was in; it was a very mild day; we had our windows open more or less all day; Miss Farmer, my assistant; went to the basement with a class to recite, and hearing an unusual noise, opened the door of the room where I was, (on the upper floor,) to check them, and then discovered the smoke in the hall, and heard the screams of the children; did not then discover the origin of the fire; made no effort to that end, but paid my whole attention to getting the children out; I started down the building to see if the children were all away from the fire; told the teachers to take the children out of the visitors' door, corner of Concord and Navy streets; the fire bursting out in one of the rooms caused the panic; there was more panic where the fire was than at the other end of the building; think most of the children from the Concord street end went out at the main entrance; went to the Navy-street stairway; when I reached there, the children were down there; none tumbled after I got there; suppose that one of the small children fell, which caused others to fall; I think it is a mistake that any one outside prevented the children from getting out by attempting to rush up after their own children; saw two men below attempting to pull a boy out; they could not do it, and I at once commenced pulling boys from the top and passing them over to men below; I was badly crushed myself, so that for a time I thought that I should not be able to do anything the pressure was so great; knew that some of the teachers were at work; do not know of any who ran away in a panic; passed Miss Voorhies and Miss Matlock out of the windows, and I went to see if there were any more children in the building; think there were 100 on the stairway and landing; don't think that more than a dozen of them were down; think I passed as many as 150 children over the bannister, and not more than two or three were lying down; think I was the last person in the building; there was no trouble from smoke in that hallway until after the children had been removed; when I went back to examine the room the smoke was so dense on the Concord-street side that I could not see at all; don't believe a dead child was found in the room near the corner on Navy-street side.

Miss Sarah W. Voorhies, sworn—The fire was first seen between rooms B and C in the partition; these are the second and third rooms from the Concord-street end; the fire was immediately above the register, about two feet from the floor; there has been some talk about the danger from fire; I called the attention of Mr. Wolcott, and the matter was remedied; I have charge of the Primary Department; the register in my room, (E,) junction of Concord and Navy streets, was open, I think; don't know how the registers were in the other rooms; was in my room when Miss Rutherford came to my room, and a child behind her cried out fire; told Miss R. to dismiss the school as quietly as possible, and went back to my room; at this time the boys in the next room to mine became confused; I told my class to get their things, and all but one or two went out of the visitors' entrance; the smoke was then coming through the crevices where the teachers hang their cloaks; found some of the boys along the Navy-street entrance, and saw Mr. Wolcott, who said, "Don't send any more boys here;" there was smoke in several of rooms then; Miss Anable and myself then commenced helping the boys out of the windows; Miss Matlock was assisting Mr. Wolcott; I left the building by the window opposite room B, on Navy street; saw no one lying dead on the floor in any of these rooms; but a very short time elapsed before the building was cleared; think there was smoke enough in room D to suffocate a person; it takes five minutes and sometimes ten minutes for the scholars to get out of the building after the schools are dismissed.

Miss Mary Matlock, sworn—I was in the primary department, and had charge of class B; I was in my room when a little girl came up from the Concord-street side, to ask for her brother, and said that the building was on fire; all of the scholars in my room gave a shriek and rushed for the hall; a large boy told me that all of the scholars were gone out of room A.; picked up five or six children on this floor and stood them on their feet; went to the window and put one boy out, and another jumped out; Mr. Wolcott then passed me and told me to send them towards the main entrance; I think there were about two dozen children started for the main entrance, and some firemen sent them back; subsequently examined my room thoroughly, and there were no children there; the register in my room was open in the afternoon.

Miss Malvina Sherman, sworn—I was in room C, third floor; the register in my room was closed during the afternoon; the children saw the fire before I did in the partition between mine and Miss Rutherford's room; got my children ready and marched them out the main entrance; went back and saw one of the girls there packing her books; led her out and told her to go home; did not suffer from smoke; discovered no unusual heat in the room.

Miss Harriett M. Anable, sworn—Have charge of Class D, on Concord-street; have 43 scholars on register; the register was open; never had occasion to close it; Miss Forrest pushed open the folding door and saw that something unusual had happened; the children took the alarm, and I at once dismissed two classes and passed them through the main entrance.

Miss Jane A. Wright, sworn—In Class A, Grammar Department, third story, forty-six scholars; my register was closed; I passed out my class through the main entrance, and tried to get back, but could not.

Miss Ann A. Warner, sworn—In charge of class Primary B of girls, thirty-nine scholars; discovered smoke in my room before the alarm of fire—about a minute; my register was closed; heard no alarm of fire, but saw smoke and heard others going out, and I dismissed my class; the class at first all stood up; I told them to remain quiet; remained in the building until all the girls were discharged; tried but could not get back again.

Clarence Hedge, sworn—I am a tinman and furnace setter; have had experience as a furnace setter for twenty-five or thirty years; if all the registers were closed the air in the pipes would become as hot as an oven; a vertical pipe would grow hotter when the register is closed, and a horizontal one will grow colder usually; at the angle before referred to in the pipe, if it was hot enough to melt the solder, it would be likely to set the wood on fire.

At the conclusion of the testimony of this witness, Coroner Snell stated, that he had a number of other witnesses if the Jury desired to hear their testimony, but did not know that they could testify to anything more than what had already been laid before them.

The Jury expressed themselves satisfied, and thought it not necessary to continue the investigation longer.

The Jury, after a short consultation, returned with the following

VERDICT.

We, the Jury in the above cases, find that the deceased, Henry C. Smith, Henry Le Blanc and Stephen Bloomfield, came to their death from suffocation, by being crowded upon and crushed on a platform of the stairs leading from the Navy-street entrance of Public School No. 14, city of Brooklyn, by boys crowding upon them and crushing them in the excitement, on the 20th day of January inst.

The Jury recommend that school buildings be erected of only one story high, instead of two or more, and the entrances be made wider and more convenient, and not have so many scholars confined in one building.

We further find that the fire was caused by a faulty construction of the hot-air pipes leading from the furnaces with reference to their position relative to the woodwork; and we would recommend that in future more care be taken in the construction of these heaters, and that double tin pipes be used instead of single tin pipes.

We also entirely exonerate the Principal of the School, and the Assistants engaged under him, from all blame in reference to the origin or spread of the fire, but that they behaved nobly throughout the whole excitement, and endeavored, with all the means at their command, to conduct the children out of the building safely.

We earnestly commend the course taken by Coroner Isaac R. Snell in giving this case a thorough investigation, such as the circumstances of the case demanded.

Nicholas Amerman,	James C. Gillen,
John Murray,	John B. Tilton,
W. A. Kennedy,	Willet Baldwin,
Richard L. Rogers,	Zaccheus Maples,
Abraham Amerman,	Alfred Horton.

James Miller.

Serious Accident on the Erie Railroad.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Corning, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1858.

A serious accident occurred to the night Express bound west on the New-York and Erie Railroad at 7 o'clock this morning. The train had passed the bridge over the Chemung River, two and a half miles below this place, and when about fifty rods therefrom, while moving at a moderate speed around a curve, it encountered a point where the flood which inundated this valley last December had washed away an embankment eight feet high and which had been replaced by temporary trestle work. Owing to some neglect, (culpable, no doubt,) this point was left in a very unsafe condition. The track had sunken considerably below the regular grades, and the inside rail of the curve—always the lowest—was still farther depressed by the heavily laden train passing over a yielding formation.

The engine and baggage car passed the point in safety; and it is supposed that the heavy pressure of the engine against the depressed rail broke it, by which the train was thrown from the track. Four passenger cars well filled were dragged some distance over the ties or frozen ground, and then were thrown with great violence on their side, when a scene of the greatest confusion ensued. None but those who have witnessed such accidents can imagine the reality. Fragments of broken seats, blinds, windows, doors, baggage and passengers were thrown in heaps together. But most providentially none were seriously injured, and few received the slightest scratch or bruise.

The morning was intensely cold, but the engine proceeded immediately to this place for cars, and the frightened passengers were soon brought in to relate their "hair-breadth escape."

The train, with the exception of the engine and baggage cars, is a complete wreck, lying high and dry several feet from the track.

While viewing "the ruins" this morning, we were struck with a little piece of precaution which is taken on many roads to have car stoves properly secured. In this case, the firm bands of iron which confine the stoves to the floor, effectually held them in place; and those severe burns and fires which too often result from want of this precaution to passengers and cars, effectually prevented.

Last of the St. Lawrence Hotel Tragedy.

THOMAS WASHINGTON SMITH GIVEN INTO THE CUSTODY OF HIS SISTER.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin of yesterday evening.

This morning, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judges Allison and Thompson, Mr. Thayer and Mr Brown, counsel of Thomas Washington Smith, who was acquitted, on the ground of insanity, of the murder of Richard Carter, called the attention of the Court to the petition of Miss Mary E. Smith, which was filed in open Court on last Tuesday, and cited the act of Assembly of 1836, the 62d section, which says: "In every case in which it shall be given in evidence upon the trial of any person with any crime or misdemeanor, that such person was insane at the time of the commission of such offence, and such person shall be acquitted, the Jury shall be required to find specially whether such person was insane at the time of the commission of such offence, and to declare whether such person was acquitted by them on the ground of such insanity." Mr. Thayer proceeded to state to the Court that under the verdict in this case they had power to commit him to the custody of his friends or to the State Lunatic Asylum. Mr. Thayer then proceeded, under the direction of the Court, to examine Dr. Klapp, physician of the prison, who testified to having attended Mr. Smith from the day of his confinement up to the present time; he thought his condition now was better than it was before the verdict was rendered in this case; that to restore his mind to its equilibrium, he should be placed in the custody of his sister, who says "she will bestow her whole life to him." To confine Smith would only be an increased injury to his mind and body, and to take him to a Lunatic Asylum would be pernicious to him there was no hallucination in him when I saw him yesterday after the verdict; he said he was determined to obtain a divorce; I never heard Smith use a threat towards his wife; he appeared to be repugnant in his manner when speaking of his wife.

Henry C. Townsend was now examined to show the condition of the mind of Mr. Smith. He said, as soon as the verdict had been rendered, he, Smith, appeared more calm and collected, and wished me to proceed and get a divorce for him in the Legislature of Pennsylvania; when I told him of a notice being necessary to be given to his wife, he said, "Good-bye poor woman," and added, "her father has been my best friend before and since the trial." I last night saw the prisoner's wife, and she said she was perfectly satisfied with his obtaining a divorce; she seemed deeply affected, and said she would go with her father to Wilkesbarre and stay there; I think he would be better with his sister, and I understand she will take care of him; I saw no indications of insanity last evening.

Miss Mary E. Smith was called and testified as follows: I think my brother Tom has no ill feeling towards his wife; he said to me yesterday he would never hurt or injure her; he pities her for the faults of an erring woman; I do not think he will commit any offence against the laws now; if you give him to me I will take him to New-Castle County, Delaware, where he will be free from excitement, and I will devote my whole life to him.

Mr. Mann acquiesced in the remarks of Messrs. Thayer and Brown, and made quite a feeling speech.

Judge Allison remarked that under the evidence that had been submitted to the jury, he fully coincided with the verdict. He paid the sister of the prisoner a very high compliment and also the friends who had gathered around Smith in his hour of need. He thought from the testimony elicited this morning that he did not design injury to his unfortunate wife, and therefore would admit the prisoner to bail.

Judge Ludlow concurred in the general remarks made by Judge Allison, but differed from him in regard to the construction of the Act of 1845.

The Court then gave the custody of T. W. Smith to his sister, under security in the sum of $5,000, which was promptly entered by John F. Keen, Esq., of the firm of Myers, Claghorn & Co. The prisoner was then discharged.

Upon going out of the dock he was greeted most cordially by his numerous friends, who again thronged the Court-room. The sister, in giving her testimony, evinced more feeling than she has hitherto exhibited. When uttering the expression, "I will take care of him," her whole soul seemed dedicated to the service of her unhappy brother. Such an instance of genuine affection we have rarely seen exhibited.

After Smith was released, his sister conversationally addressed Mr. Brown, thanking him in the most grateful and eloquent manner for his unwearied services in behalf of her brother. Mr. Brown received this tribute of gratitude with characteristic ease and grace, and replied that he had performed only his duty, but that she had done more than the rest—her patience, anxiety and fidelity have not their parallel in history.

A great crowd was gathered outside the building, and Smith and his sister were greeted with hearty cheers when they emerged from the Court-house.

Paris Fashions for January.

From Le Follet.

We have not yet arrived at the cold season, when fur becomes absolutely necessary; but we already observe that it is much used as a trimming for *basquines*, *paletôts*, &c.; and certainly nothing can have a more elegant appearance than a handsome *pardessus* of velvet, ornamented with this material. The *basquine* is made shorter than those of *taffetas* worn in the Autumn. Even the *burnous* is sometimes trimmed with fur.

Muffs are very small, and with them is worn a fur *berthe* reaching half-way down the back. It is gracefully hollowed at front, enlarging towards the ends, which reach a little below the waist.

The *burnous* are very fashionable for morning dress; and as they are then worn chiefly for utility, dark colors are preferred. Those worn for the theatre, and on other occasions in the evening, are, on the contrary, made in brighter colors—sometimes entirely white.

The real *Algérien* pattern is very pretty when the satin stripes are surrounded by a fine gold thread; some have a white ground with bright colored stripes. For the same purpose, a Spanish mantilla is often adopted; it is generally made of black lace, trimmed with *ruches* of satin ribbon or lace. We have seen one of sky-blue *cachemire*, with seams on the shoulders. The front ends were pointed like a shawl. A frill of black lace surrounded it, while a second row of lace placed flat served as a heading for the frill. Another trimming to match formed a second point, and round the throat was a full black lace hood. The elegant caprice is not wanting either in good taste or originality. For walking or visiting, the *burnous* is often made either of black velvet or satin, braided or embroidered in black beads. Some have very wide sleeves, arranged in large plaits at the top, and hanging loose and open at the bottom. A small *pélerine* in the form of a *berthe* replaces the hood. This is rather a mantle than a *burnous*.

Velvet mantles trimmed with lace, and embroidered as before noticed, are also cut in the shape of a shawl, with seams on the shoulders, and sometimes another down the back. For these there is a new trimming, called *point de Venise*, of *passementerie*, which has a very good effect.

Warm shawls are always worn at this season. The heavy tartans are often replaced (having become common) by thick tissues of wool, very light and soft, having the appearance of knitting. They are generally gray, or black and white in checks; some are of spotted long-wool, edged with stripes of bright colors, resembling *chenille*; while others are really *chenille*, with deep fringes of the same material.

Dresses with plain skirts are very seldom seen. Flounces, double skirts, and *quilles* are equally in favor. We have seen some *taffetas* dresses with double skirts, the lower one simply trimmed with narrow velvet, and on the upper one *quilles* of lozenge patterns, formed of narrow velvets or ribbons, terminated by floating ends half way over the lower skirt.

Taffetas, *Pekin* satins, and *droguets*, are worn for *demi toilette*; while velvets, satins, stamped velvets, and fancy plushes, are reserved for full dress. Black *taffetas* is frequently ornamented with colored velvets and bright ribbons. Plaid trimmings are also adopted.

Among the great varieties of ornaments now used, the *brandebourg* is an especial favorite. It is made either in cords or plaits, terminated by hanging tassels.

Open net-work *chenille* is very much employed for trimming dresses.

There is but little variation in the shape of sleeves. Large open sleeves and the double bell-shape are very generally accompanied by a jockey The Venetian sleeve, cut up in front, is in great favor for full dress; it is lined with white satin, and trimmed round the inner edge by a white satin *ruche*. In the trimming of the outer edge, jet and beads form a considerable portion, especially when the dress is black. Under-sleeves are made fuller and larger than ever. That most suitable to be worn under the Venetian sleeves is composed of two or three puffs, terminating about the elbow with two frills.

A tight, wadded under-sleeve is sometimes worn with walking dresses. Clear muslin sleeve, drawn full at the seam, are very general. The seam is covered by a puffing, with a ribbon run in, or by an embroidered insertion, trimmed with lace

Simple *draperie* low bodies are much worn, while, on the other hand, some are most profusely ornamented. On the top is placed a *bouillon*, then a small *ruche* the color of the dress, in satin or in *taffetas*: sometimes a *passementerie* or plait of *chenille*. A wreath of very small flowers placed round the top of the body of a light ball dress has a very elegant appearance.

Pointed capes and *mantelets Lama* will be much worn by those ladies who do not dance, or for *toilette* at the theatre or concert.

Bonnets, although still small, are brought more forward on the head, in the Mary Stuart style. Many bonnets are made with the fronts of plain or terry velvet, of a different color to the rest of the bonnet; for instance, a *groseille* velvet crown and white velvet front, or a black velvet, crown with front of primrose. Prussian blue, or *ponceau*. Bonnets in this style are frequently trimmed with a *resille* of feathers, carried across the front. It is formed of three or four rows of feathers knotted together, ending in a fringe which falls beyond the edge of the bonnet. This trimming is often replaced by one formed with very narrow velvet placed in checks. Sometimes the crowns are made soft, and trimmed in the same way. The curtains are worn rather narrow, rounded and falling gracefully on the neck. Velvet strings, trimmed with narrow plaid fringe, are much worn, particularly when the bonnet is trimmed with a plaid *fanchon* or scarf. Some bonnets are trimmed with two scarfs falling in unequal lengths on the side, and trimmed with a very soft Scotch fringe. A beautiful bunch of velvet flowers is placed on the other.

The Proposition to Purchase British North America.—Some of our thin-skinned Canadian cotemporaries have taken Mr. Campbell's resolution, recently offered in the House, in serious earnestness. The Toronto *Colonist* is very much excited on the subject, and relieves itself thus:

"Commend us to American Free-Soilers for matchless impudence! And commend us especially to Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, for the effrontery with which an opponent of Walker's Central American forays, himself proposes to fillibuster northward on a wholesale scale! The telegraph tells an almost unintelligible tale of Mr. Campbell's effort in Congress yesterday. We gather, however, that he proposes to counterbalance Southern extension by the purchase of Canada and the other British North American possessions; and that, supposing the poor Provincialists ready to submit to the bargain and sale without a murmur, he promises graciously to admit them to a share in the squabbles at Washington. The mails, probably, will enlighten us upon the subject in a day or two. Meanwhile, we leave our readers to cogitate upon the modesty of this Mr. Campbell, and the territorial abstemiousness of his rabid Free-Soil compatriots. For ourselves we must say, that if our fate, individually, be to be swallowed, boa-constrictor fashion, we prefer to pass into the gullet of a Southern gentleman, rather than that of an Ohio lawyer."

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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XXIII.—THE INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT BILL BEFORE CONGRESS.

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MARRIED.

Barnard—Van Rensselaer.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 21, by Rev. Robert S. Howland, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, Geo. T. Barnard, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Anna B., daughter of Henry J. Van Rensselaer, Esq., of this City.

Williams—Foote.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, by Rev. J. E. Rockwell, Joseph S. Williams, of Mystic, Conn., to Caroline E. Foote, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

Humes.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 21, William Colhoun, son of William and Margaret Humes aged 2 years and 17 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 222 East 21st.

Thorn.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan 21, Wm. B. Thorn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Jan. 22, at 4 o'clock P. M., at Calvary Church, without further invitation.

Jacacks.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 20, suddenly, Mr. Benjamin Jacacks, aged 45 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of E Pluribus Unum Chapter No 43, O. of U. A, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No 157 West 16th-st, without further invitation His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Jenkins.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 21, after a lingering illness, Elizabeth Jenkins, aged 42 years and 7 months

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock on Friday Jan. 22, from the residence of her brother, Alfred Jenkins, No. 2 Willet st. Her remains will be taken to Hudson for interment.

Merritt.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 21, Mr. Ira Merritt, aged 47 years

His friends and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock, at his late residence, No. 372 Bowery. His remains will be taken to Sing Sing for interment.

Ward.—In Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, Elizabeth, wife of Dr. James H. Ward, aged 28 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from St Mark's Church, Williamsburg, on Saturday, Jan. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Fleet.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Wednesday, Jan. 20, Daniel Fleet, aged 77 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Friday, Jan. 22, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

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Such pleasure never dies;
The paper that you ought to read
Is called the GOLDEN PRIZE.
Four cents a copy.

THE GOLDEN PRIZE.
ILLUSTRATED. FOR 1858. ILLUSTRATED.

The New-York Weekly GOLDEN PRIZE is one of the largest and best literary papers of the day. An imperial quarto containing EIGHT PAGES, or FORTY COLUMNS, of entertaining original matter, and ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED every week.

A gift worth from 50 cents to $500 in gold will be presented to each subscriber immediately on receipt of the subscription money.

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One copy for one year	$2 00, and 1 gift.
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One copy for five years	$8 00, and 5 gifts.
AND TO CLUBS.	
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2 packages of gold, containing	$500 each.
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10 patent lever hunting cased watches	$75 each.
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100 gold watches	$35 each.
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200 silver hunting cased watches	$30 each.
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Gold lockets, bracelets, brooches, ear drops breastpins, cuff pins, sleeve buttons, rings, shirt studs, watch keys, gold and silver thimbles, and a variety of other articles worth from 50 cents to $15 each.

Immediately on receipt of the subscription money, the subscriber's name will be entered upon our subscription book opposite a number, and the gift corresponding with that number will be forwarded, within one week, to the subscriber, by mail or express, post-paid.

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EGYPTIAN TRAVEL.

The Village of Edfou—Aground—The Old Governor Again—Scene in the Temple—Silence—Ebony Statues.

EGYPT, September.

We were aground two miles above Edfou in the early morning. It was a bright morning. What is the need of saying that when every morning of all the months that I was in Egypt was equally bright and clear and magnificent? Such skies and atmosphere no country in the world can produce. The air was hourly like wine, but there was no intoxication in breathing it. It was like that delicate white wine of Switzerland that gladdens and never needs repentance. Close astern of us was the boat of the Americans we had met at Philæ, which had plumped on the same sand-bar that we were on, and lay till the sun was coming over the hills, when we both worked off, and in a few moments came to the shore at Edfou.

I think I described my visit to the village and temple on my way up the river, and the old Governor whose passion for brandy was so decided. I anticipated a visit from him, nor was I disappointed. We heard that he was coming before we had finished breakfast, and JACQUES and myself instantly seized our guns and vanished along the shore, so that on his arrival we were reported absent, and in a few minutes he vacated, and on a given signal we returned.

Pigeons abounded in the neighborhood, and we shot three or four dozen while the old fellow was at the boat.

The wild pigeon of Egypt is very much the same thing with our common blue tame pigeon at home. They inhabit the rocks on the hillsides and make descents in flocks of hundreds upon the corn-fields. The villagers erect over their mud-houses a sort of tower, building it entirely of earthen jars laid on the side, and plastered with mud. Thus a tower will contain several hundred of these, and afford room for as many pigeon nests or boxes. Into these the wild pigeons venture and become gradually domesticated, the first comers inving their friends and increasing their company. Obviously, there would be created in America a certain sort of property-right in these domesticated animals, but the strict law of *feræ naturæ* prevails in Egypt as with us, and no man claims any special right in the inhabitants of his pigeon boxes, except when they are in the boxes. Nevertheless, it is not proper or courteous for travelers to shoot pigeons in the villages. It is only on the open fields that it is regarded as proper, and here the inhabitants are glad enough to have them shot. They descend in clouds on the doura (corn) fields, and eat enormous quantities of the grain, and the boys, who are stationed in the plantations to scare them off have sometimes as much work as they can attend to in keeping them from one side of the fields while they settle in thousands on the other side.

Shooting becomes an actual labor, and after a very few days we gave up shooting pigeons entirely, except for the purposes of our table, and once in a while for the crew, who were exceedingly well satisfied with them by way of addition to their usual meagre fare of sour bread.

But Edfou is particularly well known to sporting travelers for the large numbers of water fowl which abound in its neighborhood. Back of the village, to the westward and northward, are extensive flats which are overflowed by the high Nile, and which retain the water on the fall of the river so as to leave a sort of swampy lake abounding in every variety of water-fowl, duck, teal and geese. It might be interesting to American sportsmen to give a description of the game of the Nile, but others of your readers might not have the patience to read it, and I forbear. Every variety of duck that I have found in North America I have also found on the Nile, and many others that I have never seen before. Most of them are excellent for the table, but there is a lack of flavor, a *tastelessness*, if I may be allowed to manufacture the word, which I observed in almost everything (mutton excepted) in Egypt. The mutton, as I think I have before remarked, has decided taste, and it is not very agreeable either.

But I was at Edfou. We made a gay party in in the old temple. Certainly no scene can be more strange and picturesque than is presented by a group of travelers, ladies and gentlemen, in an ancient temple of Egypt. The grand and mighty past is around, and the sorrowful present stands before it to be judged by a strangely dressed party of foreigners who look from one to the other, feeling that they have nothing in common with either no descent to claim from the one, nor relationship with the other. It is difficult in rapid traveling, to believe that "God hath made of one blood all nations to dwell on the face of the earth." It is hard to believe that the streams which leap so brightly across tha rosy cheek of the beautiful American, are the same that course so sluggishly under the brown skin of the degraded Turk. But human passions, suffering and joy, teach us that we are the same. Life is different, but death is the same, and the last hath marvelous similitudes that leave no room for doubt that Abyssinian and Caucasian are of the same mould and clay.

We sat in the great court, selecting the shaded side, under the columns, and silently gazed on the remains of old grandeur. The sunshine fell with a quiet that was indiscribable, into the centre of the great temple, and our feet threw up the dust glittering in its rays at the slightest motion, and when we ceased to speak there was a silence on all things more deep and profound even than in the cavernous tombs of the Kings. For in the bowels of the earth, in darkness and gloom, one expects silence, and it is not strange, but in sunshine and light, in halls where processions of royal magnificence were accustomed to march, and where Priests and Princes once chaunted triumphal songs in praise of Men and Gods—in such a spot silence is solemn, even to terror.

We were not alone in our silence. All along the top of the inclosing wall of the Court, 30 feet above us, stood ebony statues, sharply relieved against the sky, and motionless as marble, nor did they speak or stir until suddenly, as an owl, scared out of his darkness by some intrusion, flew blindly across the court, I threw up my gun and shot at him, when, with a sudden yelp of terror, vanished the statues, and the silence was again as profound as before.

We sat on fallen stones carved with the names of ancient Kings. We looked into each other's faces and wondered that we were there.—wondered that this mighty ruin was there, and asked each other and ourselves, if, after all, this was not but one of the illusions of dreams. The crowd of natives pressing near at the great doorway of the temple, was evidence of the reality of the scene, and their shouts and vociferous demands for backsheesh were quite sufficiently convincing that we were among men and beggars. It was as much as ABDALLAH, one of our men, could do to guard the doorway which we had ordered him to keep against intrusion; and the stillness of the scene being broken, we now proceeded to examine the temple and to penetrate its various chambers.

Historical Chronology.

COMPILED BY M. P. COX.

A. D. 1—1857.—Wars of the Roses wage between these dates, and ended by the defeat of th Russians at the Battle of the Boyne, at the Ratification at Rouen of the Peace of Amiens.

A. D. 925.—Accession of the Good Queen MARY upon the decollation of King JAMES the First.

A. D. 1001.—Final Defeat of the Roundheads at the Battle of Austerlitz.

A. D. 1196.—Drowning of the Duke of CLARENCE by his butler, Malmsey.

A. D. 1588.—Restoration of King CHARLES the Third after the Defeat of JOAN of Arc at the Battle of Marengo.

A. D. 1777.—Discovery of America by Sir WALTER RALEIGH, in company with Admiral DRAKE and Captain T. P. COOKE.

A. D. 1799.—Spanish Armada towed into Ramsgate Harbor, by Lord Alexander Columbus, after the Battle of Culloden.

A. D. 1800.—Death of FREDERICK the Great at Botany Bay, after his removals from St. Elba and the Castle of Otranto.—*Punch.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1856—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 35 bbls. Ashes, 6,965 bbls. Flour, 204 bags Barley Malt, 582 pkgs. Provisions, and 193 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—35 bbls. have been sold at unchanged prices.

COAL—9,725 tons Scranton Coal were disposed by auction, to-day, including 2,500 tons Stove at $3 50@$3 75; 2,500 tons Chestnut at $2 80@$3 05; 1,750 tons Large Egg at $3 40@$3 50; 1,675 tons Small Egg at $3 35@$3 45; 1,000 tons Lump at $3 10; and 300 tons steamboat at $3 20 ℔ ton.

COFFEE—Java has been purchased to the extent of 1,000 mats at 16c., 4 months' credit—leaving none in first hands. Other kinds are quiet at old rates. We quote Java at 16c.@16½c.; Maracaibo, 10c.@12c.; Laguayra at 11c.@11½c.; Jamaica at 11¼c.@11½c.; Rio at 8¼c.@10¾c.; Bahia, at 8½c.; and St. Domingo, 8c.@8¼c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Is less sought after, yet it is stiffly held. Sales have been made of about 700 bales, including Middling at 10½c.@10⅝c. for Upland, and 10¾c.@10⅞c. for Gulf, ℔ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in fair demand at essentially unaltered prices. Sales 7,000 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 25@$4 35
Extra State	4 45@ 4 65
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 25@ 4 35
Superfine Ohio	4 30@ 4 35
Fancy Ohio	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 35@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00

Canadian is more active at old figures. Sales 1,300 bbls. Superfine to extra at $4 30@$6 ℔ bbl. Southern is moderately inquired for at old rates. Sales 750 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $4 50@$8 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at former prices—$3@$4 for fine to superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3@$3 10 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2 12½@$2 25 ℔ 100 ℔s.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, to-day, 2,358 boxes Messina Oranges at $1 50@$2; and 860 boxes do. Lemons at $1 65, cash, ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is stiffly held, but the demand is limited. Sales 6,500 bushels, including fair to choice White Southern, at $1 25@$1 35; and amber color do., at $1 20 ℔ bushel. Corn is in improved demand at former prices, especially for common parcels. Sales 33,000 bushels, at 65c. for new crop Jersey Yellow; 66c.@67c. for new crop Yellow Southern; 66c.@70c. for new crop White Southern; and 77c. for prime old Yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye has not varied. 1,200 bushels State Barley found buyers at 70c. ℔ bushel. Barley Malt, 80c.@90c. ℔ bushel. Oats are quiet and languid, at 45c.@46c. for Western; 43c.@44c. for State; 33c.@37c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 28c.@36c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs by Railroad, at Chicago, last week:

Flour, bbls	10,511	Corn, bushels	7,310
Wheat, bushels	103,262	Oats, bushels	5,063

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales have been made in Boston, since Friday last, of 100 bales of Gunny bags, in bond, at 8½c. cash; 50 bales Gunny bagging, average 217 ℔s., at 11¼c., six months, and 3,300 bales light, standard and heavy weights, on private terms.

HAY—Sales 600 bales North River at 65c.@75c. ℔ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Sales have been reported since our last of 1,484 Buenos Ayres at 20c.; 730 Rio Grande at 19c., each 6 months' credit, or less 5 ℔ cent. for cash; 1,000 Orinoco at 17c., 6 months', and 875 Texas at 12c.@13c. ℔ ℔.

HOPS—Appear in moderate request at former rates. Crops of 1857, 5c.@10c. for common to choice, ℔ ℔.

IRON—Scotch Pig continues in slack request at $23@$24, cash, and $26, six months' credit, including prime brands, ℔ ton. Other kinds are neglected and nominal.

LEAD—Continues inactive at our quotations: Foreign Pig, $5@$5 25 ℔ 100 ℔s.; Bar, 5½c.; and Pipe and Sheet, 5¾c. ℔ ℔.

LIME—Rockland: 75c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues moderate at drooping prices. Porto Rico, 23c.@29c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, at 18c.@20c., and New-Orleans at 26c.@27c. ℔ gallon. Sales of 100 hhds. and 1,200 bbls. were reported on private terms, mainly to distillers.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in moderate request at steady rates. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Sales have been made of 1,200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 40c., cash, ℔ gallon.

WILMINGTON MARKET, Jan. 19—In Turpentine the sales yesterday were 690 bbls. at $2 35 for Virgin and Yellow dip, and $1 35 for hard, ℔ 280 ℔s.; and, to-day, of 1,500 bbls. at $2 30 for Virgin and Yellow dip, and $1 30 for hard—clear of extra. Spirits Turpentine—No sales to-day. Resin—Sales 200 bbls. Common at 90c. ℔ bbl.; also of 1,250 bbls. do. at $1 ℔ 310 ℔s.

OILS—Are selling slowly at unaltered quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in better supply and demand at, however, lower prices. Sales 1,300 bbls., in lots, at $14 60@$14 70 for Mess; $14 for thin Mess; and $11 50@$11 75 for prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and steady, at 8c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon continues in light supply and request at from 7½c.@9c. ℔ ℔. Lard is plenty and in demand at drooping rates. The transactions since our last embrace 450 bbls. common to prime, chiefly at 8¾c.@9¼c., ℔ ℔. Beef is in fair demand, at about former prices. The transactions since our last consist of 350 bbls., in lots, at $9 75@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $12 75@$14 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$6 50 for do. prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$23 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 50@$16 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at unaltered rates—11c.@15c. for Ohio; 13c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice do. ℔ ℔. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6c.@8c. for fair to prime, ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales 800 tcs., in lots, at from $3@$3 50 cash, ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Are heavy and languid. Sales 430 hhds. in lots, including Cuba at 4¾c.@5½c.; Porto Rico at 5¼c.@6½c.; and New-Orleans at 5½c.@6½c. ℔ ℔. Sales by auction, 375 hhds. New-Orleans, at 4½c.@6¾c. ℔ ℔, three and four months' credit.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 ℔s. prime, at 10c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 160 bbls., in lots, at 21c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were limited, at unaltered rates. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3-16d. ℔ ℔.; Flour, 1s. 9d @2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5¼d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d @ 2s. ℔ bbl.; Pork, 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl., Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ℔ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

Savannah Lumber Trade.

The Savannah *Republican* reports that during the week ending Jan. 15, "One cargo of assorted Lumber, for the West India trade, was taken at $13, and another engagement for the same market, and on the same terms, will probably be completed. No orders have been taken for ship-stuff, but engagements can be made at $14. We quote re-sawed, $14@$16; rough edge, $12@$14. The Timber trade appears to be fairly opened. It is arriving freely. The stock on the market is heavy. There is a steady fair demand for Mill Timber, and sales have been made at from $4@$7—only one inferior raft at the lower figure, though we hear there is some on the market which will not bring that price. We quote $5@$7. In shipping Timber there has been no improvement in the demand. We quote $8@$12, with a good stock on the market." Exports of Timber and Lumber from Savannah during the week, 653,642 feet, including 31,689 feet to New-York.

Ohio Wool Crop.

The *Wool-grower's Reporter* states "the decrease in 1857, as compared with 1856, to be 227,373 sheep, or 682,142 ℔s. The clip of 1856 was 10,511,928 ℔s., and that of 1857, 9,829,809 ℔s. In this State there are 1,532 more sheep than in 1856. The number in 1856 was 37,761; in 1857, 39,292."

PUBLIC LECTURES.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D., will deliver the Third Lecture of the series at the Lecture-room, in the Library, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Ideal of a Merchant.* Tickets 50 cents, may be obtained of E. J. BROWN & CO., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway, and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500.

EDWIN J. BROWN, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM STORE NO. 3 College-place, on the night of Jan. 14, about eight hundred pounds black sewing silk, and about fifty pounds colored silk, manufactured by J. P. Beaux & Co. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the silk, or $250 for the detection and conviction of the thieves. J. C. HOWE & CO.

LOST.—A CHECK DRAWN BY B. F. MANIERRE, No. 829, on Importers and Traders' Bank for $330, payable to bearer, was lost in the street yesterday by a lad. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment of said check has been stopped.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE FIXTURES OF A large dry goods store on 6th-av., all in good order. Will be sold very cheap, as they have to be removed out of the store in a few days. Apply at the office of J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner of 16th-st.

CANADA MINERAL WATER.—A SOVEREIGN remedy for liver and kidney complaints, indigestion, rheumatism, gout, lumbago, neuralgia and female diseases, in bottles, from 50 cents to $1; large bottles for bathing purposes, $1, extra size. For sale wholesale and retail. E. J. TRYON, Agent, No. 257 Broadway, up stairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 22,

First time in this country, of Wilkie Collins' original two-act drama of

THE LIGHT-HOUSE.

Aaron Gurnock, light keeper.....Wheatleigh

Jacob Dale.....Burnett | Samuel Furley.....Peters

The Shipwrecked Lady.....Miss Laura Keene

Phœbe Dale.....Miss Charlotte Thompson

A new Drop Curtain, by Hawthorne, representing Eddystone Lighthouse in a storm.

To conclude with Tom Taylor's new comedy,

AN UNEQUAL MATCH.

With its powerful cast, embracing Messrs. Jordan, Jefferson, Burnett, Peters, Misses Laura Keene, Manners, Wells, &c.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼ precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW,

SPECIAL CARD.

THE ELEPHANT

WILL WALK THE TIGHT ROPE

TO-NIGHT.

GEMS OF THE VATICAN,

By the classic horseman Richard Rivers.

Wm. Armstrong will throw a double somersault.

RICE'S Rhinoceros,

RICE'S Talking Horse,

RICE'S Comic Mules,

RICE'S Chaste Conversations,

Mrs. DAN RICE in her Manége Act,

MAGILTON and DUNBAR,

KING in his Leaps.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

E. A. MARSHALL.....Sole Lessee.

Equestrian Director.....J. M. NIXON.

VAN AMBURGH'S

EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 22,

Great success of the Grand Fairy Spectacle

CINDERELLA.

With new costumes, fifty Juvenile Artists, and seventy-five Corps de Ballet.

NOTICE.—CINDERELLA will be performed on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy

Boxes and Parquette..25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 22,

Will be presented the grand dramatic and equestrian spectacle of

MAZEPPA,

Or, THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.

Previous to which the beautiful Drama, in three acts, of

THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1858,

The entertainment commences with a Drama, entitled

LINDA, THE CIGAR GIRL.

To be followed by the original play of "Powers,"

O'FLANIGAN AND THE FAIRIES.

To conclude with the Drama of

BLACK EYED SUSAN.

Doors open at 6½—to commence at 7.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.

The gigantic moving diorama of

DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,

With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by

CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,

The popular author and dramatist.

EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.

Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

No. 444 Broadway.

THIS EVENING, Jan. 22, 1858.

Second appearance of R. B. B. the great horse trainer, with his wonderful trick horse, MAZEPPA.

DICK SLITER and J. MULLIGAN,

SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.

BURLESQUE CIRCUS.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.

Admission 25 cents.

MURILLO'S

CELEBRATED PICTURE,

THE CONCEPTION;

Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall.

THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDREN OF SEAMEN and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.

Now on exhibition at the Galleries of

WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,

Admission, 25 cts. No. 353 Broadway.

BELMONT COLLECTION,

NOW ON EXHIBITION

For the

BENEFIT OF THE POOR.

At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st.,

From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.

Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,

Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

MASON & THOMAS' CLASSICAL MATINEES—SEASON OF 1858.—WILLIAM MASON and THEO. THOMAS, assisted by Messrs. BRANNES, (Violoncello,) MOSENTHAL, (Violin,) and MATSKA, (Viola,) have the pleasure of announcing a series of

SIX MATINEES,

to be given on SATURDAYS, (Jan. 30, Feb. 13 and 27, March 13 and 27, and April 17,) at 1 o'clock, at the Hall of the Spingler Institute, Union square by kind permission of Mr. Gorham D. Abbott. Subscriptions received at the Music Stores of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, or Schuberth & Co., Spring-st., as follows:

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

One admission to the six Matinées	$4
Three admissions to the six Matinées	10
Single tickets for each Matinée	1
Three tickets for each Matinée	2

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Decided success of the entirely new and immeasurably superior dramatization, by H. Watkins, Esq., of THE GREAT LEDGER STORY, by Sylvanus Cobb, Esq., entitled the PIONEER PATRIOT; or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Jock, the ape-negro, H. Watkins; Isabel Carlton, the Maid of the War Path, Mrs. C. Howard. AFTERNOON, at 3 THE QUEEN'S PAGE. A FULL-LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY. The beautiful AQUARIA, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers.

HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.

PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.

JAMES F. WENMAN, Sec'y., No. 140 Pearl st.

MRS KEMBLE'S READINGS—NOTICE—In consequence of MRS. KEMBLE'S indisposition there will be no reading this evening. Due notice will be given of the resumption of the Course. The tickets issued will remain good. Those who prefer may return them to MR. POLMAN, at the University Medical College in 14th-st., and receive back their money.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Statuary, machinery, steam-engines, &c. Dudgeon's Steam Carriage will be run in the building from 2 to 4 P. M., in which visitors may ride gratis this week.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PEOPLE THRONG, &c.

AIR—"The Glasses sparkle on the board."

The people throng the famous store
  Where books from morn till night,
To purchasers are handed o'er
  With presents rich and bright.
Broadway for me, Two NINETY-THREE,
  For as the moments roll,
In volumes rare, selected there,
  I feast my mind and soul.

This world they say's misfortune's home,
  But that I do deny,
For fortune smiles whene'er I roam
  To RANNEY'S, books to buy.
Rings, lockets, chains, the million gains,
  And laughter long and loud
Rings through the store, as clerks hand o'er
  The presents to the crowd.

An elegant present accompanies every book sold at the American Gift and Book House, No. 293 Broadway. Catalogues free for all. Address A. RANNEY, Agent.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW BOOK AT $1 RETAIL.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE:

NORTHERN TRAVEL; Summer and Winter Pictures of Sweden, Denmark and Lapland. 12mo. cloth

STANFORD & DELISSER,

Booksellers and Publishers, No. 637 Broadway.

VALENTINES! VALENTIES FOR 1858.—PHILIP J. COZANS, Valentine Manufacturer, No. 107 Nassau-st, is now prepared to furnish Wholesale and Retail Dealers with the

MOST COMPLETE AND EXTENSIVE

stock of Valentines and Valentine Stationery ever offered to the trade in the United States,

AT REDUCED PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Catalogues with prices and terms will be sent to any part of the United States or Canada when desired. Send on your orders early. P. J. COZANS,

No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 806 Broadway, New-York,

No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes now open for the reception of pupils.

Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishment for practice in the Lancers' quadrille, German cotillon, and all other dances.

ASTOR HOUSE.—THE PATRONS OF THE ASTOR House are respectfully requested to give notice of their intended visits during the approaching business season. C. A. STETSON.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD SECOND-HAND BILLIARD tables complete, will be sold cheap for cash. Can be seen at No. 93 Ann-st., corner of Gold-st.

WM. H. GRIFFITH.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO VERY COMPETENT persons, one as nurse and plain sewer, would do chamberwork, and mind children; has many years' experience in the care of children. The other is an excellent seamstress, can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, do all kinds of embroidery; no objections to assist in light chamberwork or waiting or would go out by the day or week. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 14 Clarkson-st., between Hudson and Varick.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY a Protestant woman fully competent to take the charge in any gentlemen's family; would be a very suitable person to take charge in a widower's family, or a party of gentlemen wishing the comforts of a home, residence no objections, where a good home would be found. Can be seen at No. 107 Madison-av. Reference from her employer.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST RESPECTABLE woman whose references, which are from the first families, will substantiate her to be a faithful, obliging servant pleasant and agreeable, an excellent, thorough cook, and a superior laundress. Is always ready to comply with her employer's wishes, and not fond of going out much. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO WILLING, COMPETENT and highly recommended girls, situations, one is an excellent meat and pastry cook and baker, and is a first-rate laundress; the other is a good chambermaid or waiter, would assist to wash and iron; both have the best of City reference; will be found anxious to please, and willing to work for moderate wages. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, for general housework; can do good plain cooking, washing and ironing; is a good baker; humble, neat and obliging, particularly prepossessing in her manners, and willing to do all she can to please. Any lady requiring a trustworthy, faithful and conscientious person, at moderate wages, will find such by applying at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN wishes a situation as coachman and gardener, or waiter, and to take care of a horse and carriage; is a careful driver; can refer to his late employer for character and capabilities; is willing to devote his whole time to his employer's interest; no objections to the country; wages not so much an object as a quiet family. Call at No. 129 West 29th-st., for a week if not engaged.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH woman, a situation as infant's nurse; would take the entire charge of an infant; has experience in sickness; would not object to the charge of an invalid; is a good seamstress; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 331 6th av., near 21st-st., Wednesday and Thursday.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN (FRENCH) who has been living for many years with the best family in this City as waiter, wishes to obtain a situation in the above capacity. Can show best testimonials as to good character, capabilities, honesty and sobriety. Call or address F. S., for two days, corner 4th-av. and 9th-st., above the druggist.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man of excellent character and competency, as coachman and groom; understands his business in every particular; (will assist in the garden and make himself useful;) for which a gentleman of the highest order in this City, and whom he last served, will testify. Apply at No. 307 Bowery. Will go any distance, and take moderate wages.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, A situation in a private family as ladies' maid and seamstress. Can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Can give good references. Apply at No. 163 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th aves., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a steady, active man, who understands his business perfectly well. Can be highly recommended from his last employer. Can be seen for two days. Address C. M., No. 885 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts

WANTED—A LAD OF MOST INDUSTRIOUS turns; would be faithful to his employer. Speaks several languages; between 16 and 17, would like to have a situation either in a store or doctor's office. Call between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, at No. 434 3d-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family, by a respectable, steady, sober man, who understands his business in all its parts well, and has the best of references. Any family wanting a first-rate waiter can apply at No. 718 Broadway, at the apothecary's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron by a very competent woman, with good City reference; cooks meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry, &c.; her daughter, a tidy girl of 15, would see to children, do waiting, &c. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or waitress in a private family. Good city reference given. Call for two days at No. 86 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a small family in this City—wishes to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 249 West 26th-st., in back basement; can be seen for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, WITH EXCELLENT City reference, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; makes excellent bread; is competent to do the work of a genteel family, City or Brooklyn; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress in a private family; is a competent dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen at No. 1 12th-st., corner of Greenwich-av., over the Bakery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamber work. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 73 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl, to take the entire charge of children and sew, or act as chambermaid and seamstress; is obliging; has the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 227 East 18th st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable young Protestant woman; understands hair dressing well; has good City reference. Apply at No. 40 East 26th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, understands all kinds of embroidery, or chambermaid; is a short time in this country. Apply, for two days, at No. 203 East 9th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; understands hairdressing; has the best of reference. Apply for two days at No. 24 3d-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A SMART AND OBLIGING GERMAN Protestant girl, a situation; is a good cook and baker and an excellent washer and ironer; would have no objection to the country. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN INTELLIGENT AMERICAN widow lady wishes to secure a situation as housekeeper in a hotel, or private family. Undoubted references as to character and capability will be given. Call or address Mrs. L. W., No. 565 Broadway, room No. 39.

WANTED.—PROTESTANT FRENCH GIRLS, TWO sisters, lately arrived from France, want situations; the one could do chamberwork and sewing, and the other, 14 years old, mind the children or do light housework. Apply at No. 237 Smith-st., up stairs, South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, who has been engaged as traveler in the iron and hardware business; wishes for a similar situation, or as assistant book keeper, and make himself generally useful. Address, *Times* office, X. L.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl, as chambermaid and to do general housework in a small private family. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 24 Ludlow-st., room 12, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A RESPECTABLE young man who perfectly understands his business. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 7 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man who understands his business thoroughly. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 639 Broadway. Inquire for or address L. G.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIENCE, a situation, in a gentleman's family, as butler, or head servant. The best City reference. Address J. O. H., No. 874 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

WANTED.—A SCOTCHMAN, WITH GOOD CITY recommendations, is anxious for employment as book keeper, on a moderate salary. Address INTEGRITY, *Times* office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO GO out by the day or week as dressmaker; can cut and make children's clothing. Call at No. 81 West 19th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; the best of City reference can be given from her last situation. No. 131 West 22d-st.

NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS FOR GOOD, faithful girls at the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 72 6th-av., founded in 1842. City and country ladies are invited to call and secure efficient domestics, at moderate wages. The proprietor, E CARROLL, has known many of these girls five to fifteen years. An American lady in attendance.

WESLEY & CO.'S SELECT FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 360 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.: employers wanting a choice of domestic help, consisting of American, English, Scotch Protestants and others, cannot fail to get well suited this day and to-morrow, as every effort is used to secure the best and most experienced, with good references.

HELP WANTED.

BOOKBINDING.—A MAN PERFECTLY COMPETENT to oversee and direct a bindery is wanted. One honest and skillful, and none others need make application, may hear of a very desirable place on addressing Box No. 910 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, A time-keeper for a silver mine South, a stewardess for a steamer, 1 housekeeper, 4 girls to travel to Europe and California, 2 porters. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, washer and ironer, by a small family. The best of City reference required. Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 167 Amity-st., Brooklyn, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WANTED—AGENTS, SALESMEN, AND COUNTRY Peddlers to sell some new articles. Call at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 46.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, $3 50 DOUBLE-SOLE PEGGED BOOTS.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms or separately, convenient for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, may be obtained with board by applying at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, where every comfort of a quiet home can be realised. Terms to suit the times. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANTLY SITUATED front room and bedroom, with pantries attached, convenient for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; terms moderate; references exchanged, at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENTLEMAN and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, with board, at No. 142 McDougal st., corner of Amity. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives, and for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, having more rooms than they require, can accommodate two single gentlemen with pleasant rooms and board. Apply at No. 11 Tillary-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT, WELL-furnished rooms to let, with partial board, to one or two gentlemen. Apply at No 86 Clinton-st., midway between the Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW DESIRABLE rooms for single gentlemen or families, at No. 98 Clark-st., next to the Church; convenient to the cars and ferries.

TO LET.—BEAUTIFUL AND ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, for one or two families, can be obtained by applying at No. 17 Great Jones-st. Private table. if preferred; also, rooms for single gentlemen, with or without board. References exchanged.

NOS. 167 AND 169 CLINTON-STREET, BROOKLYN.—One or two very desirable suites of rooms, unexpectedly vacated, furnished or unfurnished, can be had by applying immediately. References exchanged.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING ROOM—No. 124 Chambers-st., New-York; furnished rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

NO. 832 BROADWAY—BETWEEN 12TH AND 13th sts., furnished rooms to let to single gentlemen with or without partial board, or to a family with a private table. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—ON THIRD floor, for $1 50 per week, without board, to a gentleman only. Apply at No, 167 Greene-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH board, at No. 93 West 42d st.; house pleasantly situated; contains all the modern improvements, and newly furnished, convenient to cars and stages.

TO RENT—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, with full or partial board; house has bath and gas. Apply at No. 109 Washington-st., Jersey City.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT $1 50 per week, on third floor, to gentlemen only. Apply at 167 Greene-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

TO LET, WITH BOARD, DESIRABLE rooms, to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, at No. 201 West 14th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—DR. J. RICHARDS, Principal; assisted by CHARLES A. SWIFT, late of Yale College, and JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., of Princeton College. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For Circulars, address the Principal, or information may be obtained of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, &C., FOR BUSINESS MEN AND CLERKS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, has a private desk vacated this day, which may be secured by a new pupil at only $10 for a full course of lessons. Regular terms, $25. Apply this day or evening for the $10 desk. N. B.—Students will be prepared for practical book-keeping.

$82 50 WILL PAY FOR BOARD, TUITION, &c., at the ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y., to close of Winter term, April 1, 1858. One of the Principals will take charge of students in New-York, Jan. 20. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

BOYS' SCHOOL, NO. 81 EAST 16TH-ST., REOPENS Jan. 4, affording good facilities for education. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's Bookstore, Fulton-st., and at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

J. H. TYNG, A. M.

PENMANSHIP.—PRIVATE OR CLASS INSTRUCTION daily, by the subscriber, at his rooms, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., or No. 900 Broadway; entrance on 20th-st. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE. JAMES FANNING. Principals.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS HAD several years' experience in teaching, wishes to employ a part of his time in giving instruction, either in a school or to private pupils, in Chemistry or in Mathematics; also, in Latin or in Greek. He is a graduate of College and can give the very best of city references in addition to College testimonials as to his character and ability. Address TEACHER, Station D., New-York Post-Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF LONG AND SUCCESSFUL experience as a private tutor wishes to employ an hour or more daily in teaching. He would also accept room and board where his services will be received as compensation. He can refer to the first families in the City as to his character and ability. Address X, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A STUDENT, A SITUATION AS teacher or tutor in a school or family, for two or three hours daily. Would like board in compensation, if agreeable. Good references given. Address R. F., room No. 19 Union Theological Seminary.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as daily or resident Governess in a quiet family. Is well accustomed to teach English, French and music, and can give respectable references as to capacity, &c. Address C. D., *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as daily or resident governess in a private family or school. She can give the highest references. Address A. M., *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WANTS A SITUATION to teach Music, in New-York or Brooklyn would not object to go a short distance in the country Address G. E. S., *Times* office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A FEW MORE OF THOSE GOOD PIANOS at great bargains Excellent 7-octave Piano, very low. Good second-hand pianos from $20 to $180. Chickering grand for $450, cost $800. Pianos to let very low. Melodeons very cheap. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

A SPLENDID ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE Piano-forte, round corners, carved mouldings, with piano-stool and music, will be sold to a cash customer for $220, original price $350; made by first class City maker; is nearly new. The family has no further use for it. Call at No. 156 1st av., between 9th and 10th sts.

$200.—A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE CITY would sell his piano-forte; it cost nearly $430; rosewood, has round corners, 7 octaves, carved case and legs, ornamented front, inlaid with pearl and gold; City maker, is perfectly new, splendid tone and touch. Can be seen at No. 9 Bayard-st., between Chrystie and Forsyth.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE rosewood carved piano, made by premium maker and warranted, superb brilliant tone, and cost $460; been used a few months; will be sold very low. Inquire No. 141 9th-st. Only reason: want of funds.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium whenever exhibited.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANOS, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

A MAGNIFICENT NEW ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE of unsurpassed tone, warranted, will be sold at an immense deduction for cash. A second-hand piano taken in exchange. Call at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

HOUSE'S PRINTING TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, January, 1858.

For the convenience of the Government Departments, Bankers and residents generally of the west end of the city, the New-York and Washington Printing Telegraph Company have opened an office in Willard's Hotel, whence messages will be transmitted direct to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York, and from those cities in connection with the different House and Morse Telegraph Lines, to Wheeling, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis and New-Orleans; Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis; Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal, Quebec; Providence, Boston, Portland, Bangor, Halifax, St. John's, and all intermediate points in the United States and British Provinces. Offices—National Hotel, entrance from 6th-st.; Willard's Hotel, entrance from the vestibule.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE ON LIBERAL TERMS.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET—No. 168—Brown-stone 3-story house, 18¾x48, lot 18¾x98¾.

CORNELIA-STREET—No. 13—Two-story frame house 22x40, lot 25x98¾.

CORNELIA-STREET—No. 15—Two first-class tenant brick houses, built in the very best manner.

CORNELIA-STREET—No. 28—Two first-class tenant brick houses, built in the very best manner.

A FARM—Near Elizabethtown, New-Jersey, 28½ acres of productive land, 6 acres salt meadows.

For further particulars apply to BERNARD & FABREQUETTES, Jr., No 51 Dey-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE.—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE property is offered for sale at low prices: The large and commodious house known as No. 175 10th-st., near 3d-av., built in the most substantial manner, being 32 feet wide by 45 feet deep; the lot 94 feet deep. The house contains all the modern improvements.

Also, two brown-stone front houses, situated on the north side of 17th-st., east of the 2d-av., and nearly opposite Stuyvesant-square This location is a very desirable one, and the houses are finished complete, with all the modern improvements

Also, the house known as No. 72 East 29th-st., between the 3d and Lexington avs., well located and neatly finished.

Also, a first-class four-story and basement brown-stone front house, No. 44 East 36th-st., east of 4th-av., one of the best sites on Murray Hill.

Also, a house in Brooklyn, Eastern District, two stories and basement, situate on 4th-st., opposite the Wall House, and only a few minutes' walk from the Ferries. Terms liberal. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE.—SEVERAL SMALL, NEAT BROWN-stone front houses, situated on the north side of 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs; the houses are three stories in height, with balconies, and finished with all the modern improvements; they will be sold at a reasonable price, and the terms made easy. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—THE DWELLING in Brooklyn occupied by advertiser. Wanted, as first payment, a snug country house, with a few acres, worth two or three thousand dollars; balance to remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at No. 2½ William-st., between 10 and 2, to CHARLES CARTER.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY AND basement, brown-stone front, house No. 44 East 36th-st., East of 4th-av., on one of the best sites on Murray Hill. Terms liberal. Apply on the premises from 9 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS HOUSES on Murray Hill. Apply to E. HANFORD, Architect No. 5 Beekman-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, THE LARGE building and store, northwest corner of Broadway and Park place, including the adjoining building on Park-place. The upper part of the building is now occupied as a hotel. Apply to

J. T. B. MAXWELL, No. 77 South-st., or

J. VAN NORDEN, No. 38 Wall-st.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE FIVE-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times.* The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BROWN FRONT house in 79th-st., between 3d and 4th avs, thirteen rooms, gas, Croton, furnace and every convenience suitable for a genteel family. Also stable in the rear; unexceptionable neighborhood and rent low to a satisfactory tenant. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR NEW FIVE-STORY IRON-front stores, corner of Canal and Elm sts., just east of Broadway. They can be seen from 9 till 4 o'clock, and will be let low for desirable business, and finished to suit. Also, house No. 276 (old No. 37) Canal-st. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET.—THE MODERN BUILT STORE NO. 89 Liberty-st., near Broadway, from Feb. 1. Apply to C. & U. J. SMITH, No. 103 Liberty-st., up-stairs.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. I. HALL, on premises.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET OR LEASE—AT No. 39 Grand-st., Brooklyn, three blocks from Grand-st. Ferry, 37 by 150 feet; steam engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Rent low.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—On Canal-st., near Broadway, to let at low rates by JNO. GAUDU, No. 108 Walker st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—Apply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL quiet family, no small children, want three or four rooms and use of kitchen, either partly furnished or not. Parties wishing to make such disposal of a part of their house will address, with location and terms, NEW-ENGLAND, *Times* office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED IN THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.—A desirable tenant can be had for a good furnished house in the upper part of the City. Rent not to exceed $150 per month. Address Box No. 1,669 Post-Office.

WANTED TO LEASE—AMBROTYPING AND Photographing rooms in some New-England manufacturing town or village, or thriving Western town. Address, with size of rooms and lowest terms, AMBROTYPE, &c., Box No. 2,814 Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT GLENWOOD YONKERS—A substantial, well built brick dwelling-house, with stable and every convenience attached, for a gentleman's residence, within three minutes' walk of the dépôt. The garden is complete with fruit trees, grape vines and shrubbery of the very best; the ground laid out in artistic style, shaded by a beautiful grove of trees; a choice place, in a desirable location, commanding a view of the Hudson River for miles. Apply to JAMES C. CARTER, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE country residence at Elizabeth, N. J., containing twelve rooms, besides dining-room, store-room and kitchen; large garden and three acres of land, ten minutes' walk from dépôt. Possession immediately. Apply to A. G. CRANE, No. 318 Broadway, or, WHITTLESEY & MULFORD, near the dépôt at Elizabeth.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL—A COUNTRY seat on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., &c., with about 15 acres of land, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt at Riverdale. Also a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, barn, and with 30 acres.

WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 27 West 16th-st.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late O. Mauran, with 32 acres of land, situated on Castleton Heights, Staten Island. The house, partially furnished, is 50 feet square, with a wing 48x20; with a stable, poultry-house, &c., and a fine pond of water. Address JAMES F. MAURAN, No. 119 10th-st., or to care of WM. K. THORN, No. 192 Broadway.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE in Westchester County, 12 miles from Madison-square, on the Albany Post-road, half way between Yonkers and Riverdale Station, with 4 to 7 acres; the house is new and large, with all the necessary out-buildings; location entirely healthy. Inquire at No. 7 Madison-av., before 10 o'clock in the morning.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, BEAUTIFULLY situated within two hours' ride by carriage from New-York by plank road, containing about 80 acres of tillable land and plenty of choice fruit trees. The house and out-buildings are new. The place has a fine entrance, large front, is well stocked, and possesses all necessary farming utensils, new. Price, $15,000. Address R. R., this office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—1,070 ACRES OF THE VERY BEST farming land on Long Island Railroad, 35 miles from New-York, 200 acres under the highest cultivation, balance heavy growth of hickory, chestnut, oak and locust; 3,000 choice fruit trees 4 houses and numerous outbuildings, brick-yard with clay and sand in abundance; soil very productive and easily worked; location unsurpassed for villa sites, health and beautiful views of the Bay and Ocean. The whole or part at a great bargain.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,

No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER County, half a mile from the dépôt, a farm of 13 acres, in fine culture and condition. The house is nearly new, 2-story and attic, well built and in perfect order, about 44 by 36, with a large extension. The barns, stable, carriage-house, ice house, &c., are all new and conveniently arranged. The house and yards are supplied with water from a never-failing spring, and there is a large variety of fine fruit on the place Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THREE FARMS, ONE THIRTY, ONE 75, and one 87 acres, situated 3 miles from Tarrytown, Westchester County, on the Sawmill River; the said farms are as productive as any in the county; abundance of water on each of them, fruit, &c.; two of the above having new houses; location very healthy. For further particulars, apply to G. B. HAMMOND, M. D., on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND HIGHLY CULTIVATED farm of 70 acres on the Hudson River, three miles south of city of Poughkeepsie, and one-third of a mile from Hudson River Railroad Dépôt. Apply for circulars, with full particulars, to J. BREWSTER, No. 120 Bowery, or to V. H. HALLOCK, Poughkeepsie.

LAND WARRANTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE to travelers issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalization papers. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY KIRTLAND & CO., NO. 49 WALL-ST.

DENTISTRY.

DR. PERRY, DENTIST, NO. 31 BOND-ST., (rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Burdell,) will execute every branch of the profession according to the latest improvements in dental science. The public are invited to call.

JOHN DENNER, LICENSED NIGHT-SCAVENGER.—Orders received at No. 44 Chatham-st., up stairs, and at No. 294 East 12th-st., and will be punctually attended to.

AUCTION SALES.

Russell W. Westcott, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD Furniture, collection of original Paintings, Horses and Carriages, Library, Wines, &c., belonging to the estate of John L. Tilton, Esq.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell, TO-MORROW (Saturday,) at the first class residence No. 152 West 21st-st., commencing at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant Furniture of the house, all of which was made to order, and will be sold without reserve. The character of the sale makes it imperative that purchasers should remove the goods within two days after the sale. The catalogue embraces over 400 lots of magnificent rosewood furniture and valuable works of art, consisting, in part, of elegant pearl-inlaid piano-forte, used but three months, with the unexpired warranty; 2 elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich satin brocade, with slip covers; 4 large French mantel and pier mirrors, medallion carpets, two full marble-top rosewood etageres, with plate doors; statuary, marble-top centre, sofa, and pier tables, rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; Turkish reception chairs, divans, in brocade; consoles, in buhl-work; French escritoire, inlaid with pearl; elegant mantel vases, marble groups and figures, silk and lace curtains, marble-top music cabinet, collection of superb paintings, all of which are worthy of special attention, as they include rare and valuable subjects and all richly framed; gold and bronze ormolu chandeliers, with a variety of elegant Parisian parlor ornaments. Dining-room, chamber and library furnished in rosewood and oak; marble-top dressing bureaus, rich carved bedsteads, 12 large hair mattresses, beds and bedding, English blankets, French counterpanes, rosewood wash-stands, French toilet sets, oval mirrors, gold bordered shades, French cottage chairs, rockers, in plush and hair-cloth; tapestry carpets, rosewood secretary-bookcase, oak extension dining table, marble top sideboard, with oak dining-room furniture of every description; rich silver ware, French China, crystal cut glass, sofa bedsteads, &c., with a large quantity of furniture of every description, not mentioned in this advertisement, which, to be fully appreciated, must be examined. Catalogues can be had at the house at 9 o'clock on the morning of sale, which will take place, rain or shine.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 22, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a superb and unique sale of beautiful Chinese antiquities and curiosities, with a large collection of shells from every part of the world, and other rare articles never before imported into this country; large and elegant vases tea and dinner sets, copper vases lined with silver; ladies' enameled work-boxes; camphor wood boxes, most exquisitely carved; backgammon boards, very elegant; card and cigar cases; Japanese coral baskets, paper weights, Great Josh and other gods; walking canes, with 300 plates fleco wood, from the Sandwich Islands; paddles, spears; a few superb scarfs and dresses, such as are never imported, worked on both sides with many other articles, which can only be appreciated by being seen. They will be on exhibition one day before the sale.

Ladies are invited to examine the goods.

Sale without reserve.

E. B. Franklin, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF FURS, SKINS, &c., being the balance of the stock of a bankrupt concern, removed from Broadway for convenience of sale. JOHN L. VANDEWATER & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, Jan. 22, at 11 o'clock, at their store, No. 66 Nassau-st., a complete assortment of the above, all manufactured expressly for Broadway sales, and being the finest lot of furs offered this season, comprising Hudson Bay sables, mink, otter, lynx, squirrel, ermine, beaver, mountain marten, fitch and seal cardinals, capes, circulars, victorines, tippets, cuffs, muffs, gloves, mantillas gents' furs, caps, mufflers, gauntlets, chest-preservers, &c., &c. Also, buffalo wolf, bear and other robes. Sale positive, by order of Assignee, M. A. DEWITT, Esq.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Jan 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus mahogany bedsteads, mahogany and black walnut corner etagers, lounges, covered in damask and de laine; mahogany rockers, elegant gilt-frame pier glasses, window curtains, &c.; rosewood suite, covered in crimson brocatel, sofas and tête-à-têtes, covered in hair cloth; bookcase and secretary, cane-seat chairs, pillows, bolsters, blankets, &c. Also, three rosewood upright pianos. Also, at 12 o'clock, a beautiful collection of stuffed birds, arranged in cases, groups, and on single branches.

D. S. Hough, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.

DANIEL S. HOUGH WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Jan. 22, at 10½ A. M., from the private residence No. 248 West 23d st., near 8th-av., all the splendid furniture contained in the house. A newspaper description is impossible. To be appreciated, must be seen. The catalogue now ready contains over 400 lots of superior first-class furniture and a large quantity of elegant decorations, works of art, &c. Sale positive, and no postponement on any account. For full particulars see Friday morning's papers.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of stocks, bonds, notes and other securities every day. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars, see catalogues or *Journal of Commerce*, *Courier* and *Morning Express*.

B. J. Warden, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE AT AUCTION OF RIDING saddles, new and second-hand, single and double harness, horse blankets, &c., at No. 280 Pearl-st., near Beekman, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Jan. 22, at 10½ o'clock. Sale positive, without reserve.

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

REMOVALS.

THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Have removed from
No. 59 Barclay-st.
TO NO. 10 WALL-STREET.
THIS COMPANY, having a Capital of
$200,000,

and a large SURPLUS securely invested, continues to receive applications and to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on the most liberal terms.

The old office will be kept open for the accommodation of customers. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
AND
JEWELRY
OF ALL KINDS, FOR SALE
VERY LOW,

by G. C. ALLEN, importer of watches and jewelry wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

PETER COOPER'S
REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.
A prime article, and very extensively used for
BLANC-MANGE, TABLE JELLIES, &c.
THE SHRED, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR USING,
IS PUT UP IN SMALL PACKAGES,

And is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists in the City and country.

PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New York.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, NO. 200 Chambers-st., near Erie Railroad Dêpot, offer at cash prices, of our curing—

SMOKED HAMS.
SMOKED SHOULDERS.
SMOKED BEEF.
MESS PORK.
PRIME PORK.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS, ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high, one roan horse, 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO PURchase a pair of good, sound, active carriage horses at a moderate price for cash. A light carriage and harness would also be taken with the horses if desired. Address WM. GILPIN, Box No. 3,212, Post-Office.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriage for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the Carriage Repository, 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF
FURNITURE, in all colors and styles
Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

FURS.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.
LAST SALE OF THE SEASON!
TWO DAYS' SALE OF
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S FURS,

Of every description and variety. All superb goods and warranted. Also, a splendid collection of Handsome Robes of the finest description. By IRVING & WATKINS, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 21 and 22, at 11 o'clock each day, at the Salesroom No. 8 Pine-st.

LAST SALE OF THE SEASON!

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style.
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NO. 112 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property, PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—The undersigned Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the city of St. Louis, invites proposals from holders of bonds of the city of St. Louis, for the redemption of such bonds. Proposals to be for any number of bonds not exceeding $75,000. On account of the sinking fund I have at all times money with which I am prepared to purchase St. Louis bonds. Where bids are accepted the bonds will be received and paid for at the Bank of Commerce, New-York. Address by mail, F. A. DICK, Fund Commissioner of the City of St. Louis.

DECOPPET & CO., NO. 19 WILLIAM-ST., offer for sale $25,000 New York Central Railroad 7 per cent Bonds, due in 1864, interest payable June 15, and Dec. 15. They are in bonds of $5,000 each, and are transferable by assignment.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Cleveland and Toledo Railroad will be closed on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., and opened on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, at the Corn Exchange Bank.

J. B. WARING, President.

New-York, Jan. 19, 1858.

$20.000 WANTED—ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Cincinnati. The property is entirely unincumbered and worth $45,000. The money is wanted for 4 or 5 years. Ten per cent. per annum will be paid. Apply to WM. P. PRATT & CO., No. 84 Nassau-st.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL BONDS.—100 Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, for sale by

E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 68 and 70 Front-st.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.
Renewed and suspended paper purchased.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON, BANKERS, NO. 1 Wall-st., solicit orders for the purchase and sale of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

New-York, Jan. 21, 1858.

WANTED—ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Company's notes, past due. Apply to E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

MEIGS AND GREENLEAF HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their

New Office, No. 10 Wall-st.,

on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'ry.

New-York, Jan. 6, 1858

Office of Republic Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six-and-a-Half (6½) per cent. payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 25th inst., in cash.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 9th of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending Dec. 31, 1857, of Thirty-one per cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 9th February next.

This latter dividend makes the Scrip Dividends declared by this Company, during the last four years, one hundred and five and a half per cent.

This Company having always declined to insure through the medium of brokers and out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance should be made to the office direct, or through respectable parties residing in this City.

TRUSTEES:

Charles H. Russell,
Daniel B. Fearing,
Wm. H. Russell,
A. C. Downing,
G. B. Lamar,
Wm. B. Duncan,
N. H. Wolfe,
Isaac Townsend,
James Warren,
Arthur Leary,
M. W. Hamilton,
Denning Duer,
J. Steward, Jr.
Robt. B. Minturn,
Reuben Withers,
Edwd. C. Center,
Josiah Oakes,
Jos. Galliard, Jr.
Jas. M. Waterbury,
Wm. H. Cary,
George T. Adee,
John J. Astor, Jr.,
Fred. A. Delano,
Joseph Howland,
Dan Drake Smith,
Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,
Robert S. Hone,
Saml V. Hoffman,
J. Anthony, Jr.,
J. P. G. Foster,
John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

Duncan F. Curry, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION— No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place. Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 18. Interest not called for will be deemed principal and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

Wade B. Worrall, Secretary.
Peter Cumming, Accountant.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days, will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.

Oswego, Jan. 15, 1858. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

New-York, Dec 26, 1857.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1858.

The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Office of the Security Fire Insurance Company, No. 31 Pine-st, (Great Western Buildings,) New-York.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 11, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 29 Wall-st. New-York, Jan. 13, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 15th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST DUE Jan. 20, 1858, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, will be paid at the Bank of America.

S. S. L. HOMMEDIEU, President.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Wanted, to purchase the dividend scrip of this Company. Apply to J. J. DORTIC, No. 102 Front-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NEW HOTEL FOR A GOOD TENANT.—The subscriber has a fine corner down town, east of Broadway, on which he wants to erect a hotel or lodging house of about 170 rooms, on the European plan, or any other most desirable, and wants to find an occupant before he proceeds to build. Address, with name and references, box No. 217 Jersey City Post-Office.

AN ATTORNEY, WHO HAS PRACTICED for several years in the Courts of this State, is desirous of forming a connection with some other member of the bar, either as partner, or otherwise. The advertiser has a library worth $500, together with valuable office furniture, which he would devote to the use of such connection. Address LEX, *Times* Office.

A RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS MEN.—One of the finest stores in Canal-street will be leased on a long term to any responsible party who may be prepared to purchase a stock of dry goods in first-rate condition, at a real bargain, and on favorable terms. Address JAMES A. SPENCER, Broadway Post-Office.

FOR SALE.—A PRIVATE DAY SCHOOL IN THIS City for boys of the most respectable class, which is and has been for many years full, is for sale at a moderate price, the principal wishing to retire from the profession. Address C. R., Box No. 2,250 general Post-Office.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

Envelopes.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

Writing Papers.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y., importer and manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money, and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and repairing Ward School No. 38, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of A. MACVEY, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

The officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

ELIPHALET BOOTMAN, } School Officers
S. T. MONTGOMERY, } of the
MATHIAS CLARK, } Eighth Ward.

GUANO

From the Island of Elide in the Pacific Ocean, 1,600 tons just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by GEORGE G. HOBSON, No. 43 South-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 106, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of February next.

	Penalty in Bond.
The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1856.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.
There are no boats or tools on this section.
CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. Bailey, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. Kidder, Resident Engineer.

13,290 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $11 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $2 50	3 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Dec. 29, 1857.

HENRY FITZHUGH, } Canal
SAMUEL S. WHALLON, } Commissioners.
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, }
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.

NOTICE.—TO HOLDERS OF SACRAMENTO County Court-house and Jail Bonds, of the Funded Debt of 1855: Take notice, that I have, in accordance with an act of the Legislature approved April 20, 1857, set apart the sum of eleven thousand five hundred and eighty-five dollars and seventy-eight cents, ($11,585 78,) for the purpose of redeeming said Bonds, and will receive bids for the surrender of said Bonds on Monday, the 1st day of March, 1858, at the County Treasurer's office, in Sacramento City, at 12 o'clock, and will accept such bids as will cancel the greatest amount of Bonds. No bids will be received at more than par value.

MORG. MILLER,
County Treasurer of Sacramento County.

County Treasurer's Office, Dec 14, 1857.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.

Winchester, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.

ja21-1aw6wTh A. L. MINER, Receiver.

SATHER & CHURCH, OF SAN FRANCISCO, having, by an assignment made by them to the undersigned, PETER NAYLOR, given a preference in payments out of the assigned estate to drafts of amounts not exceeding one hundred dollars, drawn by said Sather & Church upon the American Exchange Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere, or upon Drexel & Co., or upon the agents or correspondents of Drexel & Co., notice is hereby given to the holders of all drafts so preferred that they are required to present such drafts for payment to the undersigned, at his office, No. 76 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next; and that, in default of such presentment within that time, the holders of such drafts will, in pursuance of a provision to that effect contained in the said assignment, be liable to lose the benefit of the preference so provided for them. PETER NAYLOR,

Assignee of Sather & Church.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1858.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—Albany, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

mh12,'56-1aw2yW

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—Office of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, Chillicothe, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1858.—*To the Stockholders and Creditors:* A meeting of the Stockholders, Bondholders and Creditors of this Company, will be held at the office of this Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, proximo, at 11 o'clock A. M., to determine upon such course of action as may be deemed best to secure the interests of all concerned. Per order,

ORLAND SMITH, Secretary.

Irving Bank, Jan 18, 1858.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank corner of Warren and Greenwich sts, on MONDAY, Feb. 1. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. By order

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against negotiating two bonds of the State of California, Nos. 32 and 38, for $500 each, payable in 1875; as the same have miscarried in transmission per mail on 14th inst from New-York to Washington, D. C. Application will be made for a new issue.

RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

Continental Bank, New-York, Jan. 16, 1858.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVENTEEN Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, in Nassau-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Market Fire Insurance Co., Office No. 37 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 12, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, ASHER TAYLOR was elected Vice-President, and HENRY P. FREEMAN appointed Secretary of this Company.

B. H. HOWELL, President.

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PERSONS having claims against the late firm of GEORGE & JAMES R. STORS, to present the same without delay, and all persons indebted to the above-named firm, are requested to call and settle the same, at the office of JAMES R. STORS, corner Lewis and 7th sts., East River.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WESTERN WISCONSIN MINING COMPANY.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Wisconsin Mining Company will be held at the Capital House in Madison, Wis., on SATURDAY, Jan. , 1858, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing five directors of said Company, and for the purpose of altering, amending or repealing the By-laws of said Company. MOSES M. STRONG, President,

& George W. Strong, Secretary,

Being also Directors, and representing two-thirds of the stock of said Company.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD Company, Jan. 15, 1858.—An Election of Directors of this Company will be held at the Depôt, (6th-av., corner of 44th-st.,) on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This pleasant, simple, and most efficacious vegetable remedy, for purifying the blood, and the cure of scrofulous and cutaneous diseases, may be taken at this season with the greatest benefit by every one. The only caution necessary to be used is to obtain the original and genuine article. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

Beware of Counterfeits.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Triesemar No. 1 is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and Exhaustion of the System. Triesemar No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Triesemar No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of Triesemar, and the large size, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway. Sold also by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIAL'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 to 3 and 6 to 8 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms

Dr. WATSON'S NEW WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the Old Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st. All others are malicious counterfeits of this great remedy—it being the only thing on earth that will really cure the venereal disease; all others drive it into the blood. $1 per vial.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BLAKISTON, COX & CO., was dissolved on the 1st inst., by limitation. The business will be settled by JOHN R. BLACKISTON and WILLIAM P. COX, who are alone authorized to use the name of the late firm in liquidation.

JOHN R. BLAKISTON,
WM. P. COX,
Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1858. GEORGE P. NEVIN.

The coal business will be continued by the subscribers, who have associated together under the firm of BLACKISTON & COX. JOHN R. BLAKISTON,
No. 217 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
WILLIAM P. COX,
No. 4 New-st., New-York.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE AGENCY OF H. AITKEN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Co., ceases this day, by its own limitation. The business of the Agency will be settled by the officers of the Company.

H. AITKEN,
A. LE BARBIER.

The business of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will hereafter be transacted by the officers of the Company.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1857. H. AITKEN, President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing under the name and firm of CHATELLIER, DOMINGE & SPENCE, is, in consequence of the death of Mr. Paul E. Dominge, this day dissolved. The business will, from this date, be conducted in the name and firm of CHATELLIER & SPENCE.

JOSEPH F. CHATELLIER,
WILLIAM SPENCE.

New-York, Jan. 11, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—NEW-YORK, JAN. 1, 1858.—The firm heretofore existing under the name of BACON & DUTTON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts will be settled by JOHN E. BACON, who is alone authorized to sign in liquidation. THEODORE DUTTON,

A true copy. JOHN E. BACON.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing between the undersigned, under the name, style and firm of L. L. GOODRICH & BRO., was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

New-York, Jan. 16, 1858. L. L. GOODRICH.
E. B. GOODRICH.

NOTICE.—JOHN F. KING, HAVING THIS day retired from our firm, ceases to be a copartner with us from this date. ALEX. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1858.

JOHN W. QUINCY HAVING ASSOCIATED with him Mr. GEORGE DAYTON, the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1858.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EPHRAIM TREADWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 104 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 6, 1857.

WILLIAM E. TREADWELL, } Executors.
WILLIAM HUSTACE, }

au7-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM C. BUCKLEY, late of the City of New York, carman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robt. Benner, No. 75 Nassau-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 30, 1857.

MARY H. BUCKLEY,
Administratrix.

o2-1aw6mF*

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. J. W. QUINCY & CO., No. 99 William-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. Oliver Eldridge.
The BALTIC, Capt. Joseph Comstock.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16......1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3......1858
Saturday, Feb. 13......1858	Wednesday, March 3......1858
Saturday, March 13......1858	Wednesday, March 31......1858
Saturday, April 10......1858	Wednesday, April 28......1858
Saturday, April 14......1858	Wednesday, May 12......1858
Saturday, May 8......1858	Wednesday, May 26......1858
Saturday, May 22......1858	Wednesday, June 9......1858
Saturday, June 8......1858	Wednesday, June 23......1858
Saturday, June 19......1858	Wednesday, July 3......1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryric,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Jan. 20.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 27.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 3.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. Wotton, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. DAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail March 6.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin....$80 | Second Cabin..$50 | Third Class....$30

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. Ludlow, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. Lefevre, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
Ariel, Jan. 23.	Feb. 20,	Feb. 24,
North Star, Feb. 20.	March 20.	March 24.

The steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship BALTIC, J. J. Comstock, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Dêpot corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at 9½ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:20 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

6½ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Dêpot corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8¼ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

1:½ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.

4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.

5½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7½ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.

3½ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations.

Mail Train, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for SuffERNS and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express at 5 P. M., daily, for Dunkirk, and Sundays excepted, for Buffalo.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

S. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Fall Arrangements—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Dec. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6½ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st-st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 36th-st. Stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 5 P.M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG, AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Parrish, will leave on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail Line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail line.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Captain M. S. Woodhull, will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 5 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 4 North River. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The STAR OF THE SOUTH, Captain Thomas Lyon, will succeed and leave on Wednesday, Jan. 27.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FROM one to a hundred horse power, for sale or exchange. Cash paid for engines, boilers, shafting, &c., at No. 36 Gansevoort-st., between Greenwich and Washington.

JAMES WYLIE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH B. SHEFFIELD, NORMAN WHITE, J. CASTOR BRAUTIGAM and HENRY C. HULBUT against C. HOWARD, ROBERT PEEBLES and HENRY HOWARD.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 11 William st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and four dollars and seventeen cents, with interest from the 23d day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 23, 1857.

LEONARD W. GODDARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on the 10th day of Dec., 1857. LEONARD W. GODDARD,

d25-1aw6wF* Attorney for Plaintiffs.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—FREDERICK VINCENT against JOHN CORRIGAN.—To the above defendant—Sir: you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at Nos. 39 and 41 Ann-st., in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1857.

COUDERT BROTHERS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Nos. 39 and 41 Ann-st.

The above complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 31st day of December 1857. COUDERT BROTHERS,

ja1-1aw6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JONATHAN HAVENS, Julia Ann Sackett and Frances M. Havens against Robert D. Handy and his wife, James N. Wiltsie, Alfred Roe, Edward C. Delavan and Margaretta B. his wife, and James W. Broughton.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 43 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 12, 1857.

P. A. VAN BERGEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 43 Wall-st.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of December, 1857. P. A. VAN BERGEN,

ja1-1aw6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ANTHONY S. HOPE and WILLIAM RUNK against V. JOSE MONES—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 335 Broadway, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and twenty nine dollars and eighty four cents, with interest from the 7th day of December, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 31, 1857. WHITING & CLARK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 31st day of December, 1857.

j1-1aw6wF*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN N. HAYWARD against JEROME B. SHAW, Mathew H. Cooper, Jonathan N. Shaw, John F. Bailey, Helen M. Morrill, Joseph B. Marston, Frederick U. Marston, William W. Kennedy, Orson S. Gregory, Robert C. S. Henry, and Noah Miller.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 25 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Nov. 9, 1857.

THOMPSON & KELLOGG, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 10th day of November, 1857. ja22-1aw6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT HOGAN against JOHN PHELAN, and LUCY PHELAN his wife, and PATRICK MULVEHILL.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant LUCY PHELAN: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 59 Nassau-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 18, 1857.

JNO. H. HEDLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 24th day of November, 1857. ja1-1aw6wF*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LAWRENCE DUNN against BRIDGET DUNN—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City on the 12th day of January, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 347 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, January 12, 1858.

SPENCER & SANFORD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

ja15-1aw6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Rev. JOHN F. SCHROEDER, late of the city of Brooklyn, in Kings County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at the office of WRIGHT & MERRIHEW, No. 52 Wall-street in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of July next.—Dated Jan. 20, 1858.

JOHN F. SCHROEDER, Jr., Administrator.

ja22-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS THOMAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of AUGUSTUS THOMAS, No. 183 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 12, 1857.

AUGUSTUS THOMAS,
RICHARD J. LARCOMBE,
Surviving Executors.

au14-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HERMAN E. LUDWIG, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business No. 189 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before 19th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 12, 1857.

ERNEST MULDENER, Administrator,
n13-1aw6mF* With the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID B. THORP, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office, No. 111 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 20, 1857.

o23-1aw6mF* WILLIAM B. SMITH, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JOSEPH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office at the corner of 11th-av. and 14th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1857.

ABRAHAM CUMMINGS,
d25-1aw6mF* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL B. PHILLIPS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of William S. Hascall, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 16, 1857.

o16-1aw6mF* CHAS. JOHNSON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY M. BURRELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Lovell & Chase, No. 5 New-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July, 1858. —Dated New York, Jan. 7, 1858.

ja8-1aw6mF* JENNIE M. BURRELL, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HENRY ROOME, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 72 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 22, 1857.

o23-1aw6mF* ROBT. DINWIDDIE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEFFERTS G. COLES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 182 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 5, 1857. W. K. THORN,

n6-1aw6mF* Executor, &c., of L. G. Coles.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES G. DALE, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1857. JOHN A. APPLETON,

o2-1aw6mF* Executor.

MUNICIPAL.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Chas. Devlin vs. D. D. Conover—Proposition to Tax City Railroad—Tompkins Market Stock—Appointment of Dockmasters, &c.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair. Petitions were received and referred from Courtland Palmer, Bryan McCahill and others, asking to have a wing of the new City Hall erected in Madison-square; from A. J. Post and others, for an ordinance to compel the Eighth-Avenue Railroad Company to run their cars to Fifty-ninth street and Eighth-avenue; from Nathaniel Niles and others, to allow country produce to be sold at the intersection of the Sixth-avenue and Broadway, without charge to persons occupying the said stand.

The Street Inspector was directed to report whether a tax is levied upon persons selling produce in the street, and, if so, on what authority it is done.

A resolution, in favor of stopping steam on Eleventh-street, below Fifty-ninth-street, was offered by Alderman BRADLEY, and referred.

The Committee on Ordinances reported an ordinance providing for an issue of stock for the rebuilding of Tompkins Market, which was laid over.

The following was offered by Alderman ADAMS, and adopted:

Whereas, All other conveyances for passenger travel in the City of New-York are required to be licensed, and the owners thereof pay to the City a license fee proportionate to the use and wear of the streets, and the City railroads enjoy unequalled advantages and almost exclusive privileges upon their several routes; therefore be it

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Railroads to inquire and report a rate to be fixed and exacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, as a license fee for each car run by the several railroad companies in this City, such license fee to be not less than $25 per annum for each car.

Majority and minority reports were received and laid over, in favor of the ordinance to appoint dockmasters.

A resolution was adopted allowing the Central Park Commissioners to remove dirt from Hamilton-square above the level of the square.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, recommending that a new contract be entered into for the enlargement of the Battery, and that the old contractors be sued for the amount required. It was referred.

The following communication was received from Charles Devlin:

CHARLES DEVLIN *vs.* D. D. CONOVER.

To the Hon. the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: From boyhood up, through a life of toil and honest industry, I have been a resident of this City. I have worked hard, worked steadily, worked honestly, and have, as a matter of course, met with that success which honest industry is sure to meet with in our country. During that long life, my fellow-citizens have known me, and those knowing me most intimately will be, I believe, the most ready to indorse what I say, when I declare what is the proudest and dearest heritage I wish to leave my children, that never, through that long life of toil, was the breath of slander or suspicion raised against me before the present time, when the most corrupt crew of unprincipled men that ever clutched at office have combined to divert attention away from themselves, by a systematic attempt to crush me down, as I stand in their way to power, which they seek only to abuse. Though a Democrat by education and conviction, and living in a Democratic City, where office is open to all who aspire to it, and though I had strong and numerous friends who would have stood by me, if I desired it, and frequently urged it upon me, yet I never sought office, and never held one, or thought of holding one, till the death of our late worthy Street Commissioner, Joseph S. Taylor. After his death I was solicited to accept the office left vacant by that sad event. After much hesitation, I was induced, greatly to my own pecuniary loss, to accept a nomination, tendered me by the Chief Magistrate of our City, and confirmed by both branches of our City Government. I filed the necessary bonds, and entered on the discharge of my duties, with that determination to do right which has been the guide of my life from boyhood to the present time, and will be till its close.

On the second morning after assuming the responsibilities of my office, I was cited to appear before Judge Peabody to show cause why I should not surrender my office, with the books and papers therein. Soon after I was arrested, without the color of law or justice, and thrown into the Eldridge-street prison. The books pertaining to my office were taken from my control, closets were broken open, and locks were picked, and the books were subjected to unknown risks of mutilation and destruction, among the jail-birds and shoulder-hitters, then rushing, under one Conover, to the front ranks of City reformers. What alteration or mutilation may have taken place I cannot say, though the very contact which befel them cast suspicion on their safety; yet, this I can say, for myself, that during the brief space of time I was permitted to be in my office, never did I place pen, hand or finger upon any contract book belonging to the office, to alter it in any particular. The malignity which has not had the manliness to make the charge direct, has insinuated the falsehood, and falsehood it is, as they well know.

Previous to accepting office, I sold out all and every contract, awarded, or progressing, in which I had any interest. Honestly, too, I sold out; no bogus sales, which stand between me and my creditors, made on purpose to defraud, while the vendor enjoys the profits, and laughs at his creditors. That kind of sales I leave to my accusers, they are better versed in them than I can ever hope to be. My sale was *bona fide*, I had the right to sell, I exercised that right honestly. This too my accusers know, and see, even through the dim twilight of moral perception in which they live, and move, and have their being.

I have been too busily employed recently to notice, and doubt even now the propriety of noticing a paper recently presented to your Honorable Body, by one Daniel D. Conover, on the awful frauds perpetrated in the Street Department, of which he promises to show you more hereafter. It is not my place to interfere between him and the dead man's ashes, which he is reviling. He and the late Street Commissioner, swore a brotherhood of love, over a lantern as dark as the soul of the survivor. I never belonged to the political creed of either Mr. Taylor or his reviler, but it is hardly generous in him to be reviling the ashes of Joseph S. Taylor, as an excuse for perpetrating the injustice designed against the weeping widow. If his ghoul-like ferocity spare not the ashes of his dead "brother," I, who was always the enemy of political chicanery, and the foe of moral turpitude, both meeting in corrupt conjunction in the same man, need expect no mercy from him. I defy him, however, to lay his finger on one single act of my whole life that would make my children blush to think that he had found in me one as degraded as himself.

As to the further developments promised, there is little doubt that if he manages to continue himself in the office which he aspires to fill, he will not only show you, but will show to all the City, frauds enough hereafter.

The first charge against me, and the only one which I shall at present notice, is founded on the Fifty-seventh-street contract. And what is the charge against me here? The original contractor failed, assigned his contract and died. With great reluctance I was induced to undertake it. The wall about which so much is said was recommended by the surveyor, long before the death of the original contractor, and was contracted for under Mr. Taylor. Was it wrong for me honestly to undertake to finish a job for the improvement of the City, on precisely the same terms which others had for doing it, and failed to do? I worked hard, honestly and steadily at it, until I accepted office in June last. I made fair and honest profits on it, at prices where others had failed. And I feel no kind of desire to exchange the memory of my hard, honest industry on that job, for the memories of scenes of gambling and dissipation, in which the lobbying genius of my accuser blossomed like a night-blooming cereus, in the conservatory at Albany. I ask any of my fellow-citizens, where is the dishonorable thing done by me in this matter, even on Conover's own showing?

I have preferred the quiet road to a moderate independence, through honest toil, to the more flashy and perhaps fascinating pathway of my eminently pious and spotless accuser. His example has no fascinations for me; whatever the record of my life may be, humble as it is, the gold of California could not induce me to exchange it for his.

The other cases, numbered from one to twelve, up or down, which he has tried to make out against me, are weaker than the one I have just dissected. One by one they could be met and explained, but my time is too precious, and so is yours, to be wasted. The sum of the whole is, that the lowest contractor does not get the job, and that the City is swindled. Now, if such immense profits are to be made out of these contracts, why have we not more contractors? Why doesn't Conover turn contractor? He could bid low, as any one else could, and no one could compel him to sell out. But he and every one knows that the lowest bidder seldom if ever gets the contract; nor is it well that he should get it. Cheap contractors are like cheap doctors and cheap lawyers. Better pay some men for doing a thing well, than have it done for half nothing or half done for nothing. The very facts developed in the cases cited by Conover, show that the lowest bidders scarcely ever get the contract, and if they ever do, the City, after suffering for some time, has to get it done by men who work for prices that will pay and finish what they contract to do. Very often estimates are put in which it is impossible to perform, and impossible to find security for their performance. These failing, the contracts come to those who have offered to do them, and to give good security to do them well and at paying prices. This is the established law, and a just and equitable one; and yet many have seemed to stand aghast at Conover's exposures, when really this is all he has exposed, except his own ears.

Look into this morning's *Herald*, and you will see that the Police Commissioners are all of them, under Conover's sweeping charges, guilty of enormous frauds, for they have just given the contract for building the river police boats, not to the lowest nor to the second lowest bidder. Let the Metropolitan Police Commissioners look to their laurels, for Conover's prison reform birds are on the wing to prey upon their characters, and a feast they will have of it.

In conclusion, then, I would say to you, and I challenge the most searching scrutiny, that I defy the whole tribe of my accusers to establish anything against me, either dishonest or dishonorable. The charge about my overdrawing my salary, I shall notice elsewhere; that mistake was rectified as soon as discovered. I did not wait for the Corporation Counsel to ask me, much less to sue me. In my case, as soon as the mistake was discovered, it was rectified, and the money paid back, which had then become due. I cannot help thinking, had it been some of my accusers who had got the money, that not the finding of the mistake, nor the request to pay back, nor a lawsuit and judgment—not even a supplementary proceeding—could have made them disgorge. The dishonored evidences of their indebtedness, now occupying worthless space in my pocket-book, are sorrowful witnesses to me that they are proof against legal proceedings, and invulnerable to the approaches of even the Sheriff. As to the flimsy charge of purchasing the office I now hold, no man can believe it; I should have rather purchased exemption from it. The notes discounted in the Bowery Bank were found there simply because the Bank had suspended, and the notes, as well as the deposits, could not be reached, but remained there locked up by the suspension. I have never altered a document or paper or contract in my office. I have never sought to pocket a penny dishonorably or dishonestly earned, and I have never kept a penny, honestly due, from the pocket it belonged to. I defy my bitterest and most unprincipled accusers, either in my public or private business, either in my dealings with individuals or corporations, to place their fingers upon one single act of mine inconsistent with truth, honor and rectitude; and I am ready for the severest ordeal which you or your Committee can subject me to.

When this Street Commissioner controversy shall be ended, and personally, I care not how soon or how it may terminate, I shall then give you a full account of my stewardship, which I am confident will satisfy the reasonable expectations of my fellow-citizens. I could not if I would, and would not if I could, satisfy that eminent "public piety," with which Mr. Conover has surrounded himself. It is long used and well skilled in that school of tactics which raises the cry of wrong, only to divert attention away from its own doings. It knows well how to trump up charges of fraud against those who stand in its way, to a place where its genius for plunder can germinate, blossom and fructify.

My habits and education unfit me for a systematized controversy like that which is thrust upon me, but I shall not avoid it. Strong in the conviction of my own rectitude, I have hitherto been silent, but shall remain so no longer. The Press, which I hold, with every good citizen, to be the palladium of freedom, has shown me no mercy; of this I do not complain; the Press, though sometimes severe, in the long run is generally right, and I have no fears but that it will vindicate my character, as one by one I meet the charges as they shall be made definite against me; and truth shall yet rise radiant and serene from the dust in which her enemies had temporarily crushed her, in their unprincipled crusade against me.

Yours respectfully,
CHARLES DEVLIN, Street Commissioner.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1858.

The communication was laid on the table, and the Board adjourned to Monday next.

WHAT THE MAYOR IS EXPECTED TO DO.—Mayor TIEMANN, as every good Mayor must, begins to feel that the honors of his office are not all the burdens he has to bear. Just as in the old Hesiodic fable, the limping and blind, and those who were too deaf to hear themselves called, unless it was to supper, clamored at the footstool of Jove, so about the honorable chair of Mayor TIEMANN, in the City Hall, clamor innumerable folk. They advance, like the persistent tide on the shore of Long Branch, or Coney Island. They want abuses remedied—the Mayor has a complaint book for the entry of abuses. They want places,—the Mayor has no places to bestow. They are full of needs of one kind or another. One has been insulted, another has been provoked, a third has been aggrieved, a fourth needs advice. Mayor TIEMANN, like a good Mayor, acknowledges himself to be a Father of the City, but by no means a father of every citizen. At present, his time is consumed in listening to frivolous people. He very much desires such to remember that he has official duties of paramount importance to attend to. He has no objection to devote two hours a day to necessary applications, but beyond that, he has to work for the public in general, and not for individuals.

CHARITY APPROPRIATIONS.—The Aldermanic Committee on Finance met yesterday afternoon, Alderman MCSPEDON in the Chair, for the purpose of considering applications for donations for charitable purposes.

The State Woman's Hospital ask a site for a hospital building, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, and Fourth and Lexington avenues. Drs. FRANCIS and SIMS appeared and spoke in favor of granting the land. The Woman's Lying-in Hospital has been incorporated with the State Hospital, which has now in the treasury $56,000, and if they obtain a grant of the site they ask, they expect an appropriation of $100,000 from the State. Senator SPENCER stated that they would have received that sum from the State last year, had the treasury not been in a bankrupt condition. The Committee decided to grant the land they ask for.

The Woman's Protective Immigration Society ask $1,500. It is a private society, managed by a number of ladies. The object is to afford homes to women of the City who are in a destitute condition. They secure places in the West first, and then send the women direct to them. Mrs. FARNUM and Mrs. BEATTY represented the objects and condition of the Society, and stated that there were now from 700 to 1,000 families in the West desiring such help as they could send them if they had the means. The Society occupies National Hall, the use of which was tendered to them by the Empire Club. The Committee did not arrive at a conclusion.

The Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless ask $5,000. The Committee were in favor of granting the sum asked, but in consequence of the small sum appropriated to "donations," felt obliged to report in favor of donating $2,000.

BREAKING THE BROADWAY PAVEMENT.

The Aldermanic Committee on Streets met yesterday for the purpose of hearing parties in relation to the proposition to take up the Russ pavement in Broadway, breaking it, and re-laying it as Belgian pavement. Mr. RIDNEY, in a few remarks, stated that it would cost $1 per square yard to groove it, and from $1 25 to $1 50 to break and re-lay it. Mr. BARCLAY, President of the Knickerbocker Stage Company, presented a plan for grooving, and the Committee adjourned subject to call.

☞ The Metropolitan Police Commissioners have awarded the contract for building the boats for the use of the River Police to Mr. J. R. WEBB, at a cost of $100 for each boat. There was one bid at $110, two at $105, two at $100, one at 90, and one at $84, each boat.

☞ The New-York Academy of Medicine held a special meeting in the small chapel of the University, with Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, President, in the Chair, and Dr. E. H. PARKER. (*pro tem.*) Secretary. The meeting was not called to order until 8½ o'clock, there being no quorum present previous to that time.

The following gentlemen were elected delegates to the State Medical Society: Drs. JOHN H. GRISCOM, EDWARD H. PARKER, ELISHA HARRIS, JOHN MCNULTY and J. MARION SIMS.

The meeting then adjourned.

YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.—The Young Men's Democratic Republican General Committee for 1858, held their first meeting last evening at Tammany Hall, and organized by the election of the following officers:

President—CHAS. A. KENTISH, Ninth Ward.
Secretaries—James Gibbons, Fourteenth Ward, and Wm. Cotter, Twenty-first Ward.
Treasurer—L. F. Harrison, Fifteenth Ward.
Sergeant-at-Arms—James W. Heffelin.

THE MISSING MR. RUSSELL OF DETROIT.—It will be remembered that Mr. RUSSELL, of Detroit, whose strange disappearance created so much newspaper comment, was supposed to have taken passage to England on board the steamer *America* from Boston. The return, a few days since, of this steamer, has happily verified this supposition, the officers stating that Mr. RUSSELL went on board in a deranged state of mind. He now remains in Liverpool, whither his friends will send for him by the next steamer.

ARREST OF THE TICKET SWINDLER.—GEORGE WARD, who cheated a poor old man and his companion from Ohio, out of $110, was arrested yesterday at No. 109 West-street, by Officer HOUSTON. He was taken before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, who held him to bail for examination. WARD is an old offender, and has a remarkable faculty for slipping through the meshes of the law.

RECOVERY OF OFFICER SANGER.—Officer SANGER, of the Ninth Ward, who was knocked down and severely beaten several weeks ago, while attempting to arrest a man in his Ward, has so far recovered that he reported himself for duty Tuesday. He was confined to his house by the injuries he received fifty-seven days.

FATHER GREENE.—Yesterday the friends of the venerable soldier and clergyman, ZACHARIAH GREENE, made him their annual donation visit, at the home of his daughter, in Hempstead, L. I. Father GREENE is now in his 99th year, and still hale and hearty, though his natural force is, of course, a good deal abated.

A WALL TUMBLED DOWN—MAN INJURED.—About 7½ o'clock Wednesday evening the brick yard wall of the dwelling-house No. 107 Prince-street fell with a sudden crash. A man, named JOHN DWIGHT, residing at No. 165 Duane-street, happened to be passing at the time, and a portion of the wall fell upon him, fracturing his right leg. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Everett's Oration on Washington in the Academy of Music.

Last evening, in the Academy of Music, Hon. EDWARD EVERETT delivered his oration on the character of WASHINGTON. The building was crowded full from orchestra to dome, and the stage was filled to its furthest limit by an assemblage of the most influential and well-known gentlemen of the City, whether of the pulpit, the bar, the desk or the press. The address was delivered on behalf of the fund for the purchase of Mount Vernon, and in compliance with the wishes and under the arrangements of the Mercantile Library Association. The appearance of the orator on the stage elicited warm applause. He proceeded with his address without the formalities of an introduction, and began by alluding to the character of the place, the immensity of the assemblage, and the intimate associations of New-York with the career of WASHINGTON as General of the Revolutionary forces and first President of the Republic. The address was, in the main, a reproduction of the one delivered here on a previous occasion. The cheering was loud and frequent, and at the close enthusiastic and prolonged.

Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, in terms eulogistic alike of the lecturer and his theme, submitted the annexed resolutions, which were warmly received, and adopted amid vehement cheering.

Resolved, That we present our hearty thanks to Hon. EDWARD EVERETT for accepting the invitation to revisit this City and repeating the Address on WASHINGTON, with all its riches of eloquence, scholarship and patriotism.

Resolved, That we earnestly approve the motive that impels him to this work of love, so unequaled in the constancy of the labor and the magnificence of the harvest, and we trust that he will in every way find friends and helpers in his cherished wish to secure Mount Vernon to the nation and save the tomb and homestead of WASHINGTON from neglect, decay and uncertainty.

Resolved, That we take great satisfaction in all occasions, which like the present rekindle our national feeling by enlisting our affection for eminent living statesmen, with our veneration for the illustrious dead, and that the character of WASHINGTON as portrayed here this night is dear to us as a part of our own and our children's birthright, and of the heritage of the whole nation.

The last resolution he introduced with the following preamble:

This audience will rejoice to learn that on Tuesday evening, Feb. 2, and in this place, Mr. EVERETT will repeat his celebrated address upon "Charity," which has recently elicited such enthusiastic gratitude and admiration in Boston and its neighboring cities. The address was prepared as a free-will offering to the sufferers of the present season, and, in this case, will be given under the patronage of the ladies of New-York, and for the benefit of the Woman's Protective Emigration Society.

Resolved, That we will gratefully welcome Mr. EVERETT on his return, Feb. 2, to speak in behalf of a womanly charity, and that the men and women of New-York implore upon him the blessing of God for his service in this City to the cause of patriotism and humanity.

SALE OF RARE AUTOGRAPHS.—A sale of autographs took place on Wednesday at the auction rooms of BANGS & Co., Park-row. If they were genuine, those which *virtuosi* would most appreciate were disposed of for small sums, while the comparitively unimportant, being mostly those of living men, or those so recently deceased that their handwriting was by no means a rarity, realized prices unwarranted by the circumstances. Thus, a LEIGH HUNT brought $1 50, and TOM MOORE $3 75, while the Earl of SOUTHAMPTON, Lord Treasurer of CHARLES II., in 1661—son to that Earl of SOUTHAMPTON who gave SHAKESPEARE £1,000, and hob-and-nobbed with BEN JONSON, was estimated at no more than $1. King HENRY VIII., of many wives, "Bluff King Hal," for a letter of eight lines in length, reluctantly brought $2 to the auctioneer's hammer. HARLEY, Earl of OXFORD, friend of the poet ALEXANDER POPE, was sacrificed for 75 cents. MARY RUSSELL MITFORD sold for 75 cents; the Duke of WELLINGTON, in a very characteristic letter, for 55 cents; GEORGE CRUICKSHANK DOYLE, the former artist of *Punch*, Sir HENRY BISHOP, the musical composer, and ALBERT SMITH, the author and showman, for 37½ cents. RUSKIN, the Oxford graduate, and ARTHUR HELPS, the man who writes Essays in the Intervals of Business, were appreciated at 50 cents each, while Lord SHAFTESBURY, grandfather of him of the Characteristics, a prominent member of JAMES the Second's Cabinet, was valued no higher. As for the Earl of MORNINGTON, THURLOW and other statesmen of their calibre, of GEORGE III.'s reign, just one shilling each was their value, not unreluctantly knocked down by the relentless auctioneer. Sir ROBERT WALPOLE brought only 25 cents, while CHARLES DICKENS and BULWER were estimated at three times that amount. And the bidders of these sums for the handwriting of men who are still living, and may live for years, allowed the very rare autograph of SACKVILLE, the poet who wrote the "Induction" to the "Mirrour for Magistrates"—the great allegorical poem prior to SPENSER'S "Faëry Queen"—to be sacrificed for three-eighths of a dollar. *O sua si bona norint.*

☞ Mr. CHARLES MACKAY, in his sensible notice of Hotel Life in New-York, forgets to comment upon one feature of that "institution" which is quite as remarkable as any that he has observed. Within the last few years it has become a recognized custom for the servants of these establishments to organize small entertainments of their own,—not such "swarries" as the tall gentleman gave to Mr. Weller at the green-grocer's, but elaborate and respectable balls, in manner and form like all other balls. The employes of the St. Nicholas, the New-York, the Astor House, and others, have had their times, and on Tuesday night the "young men" of the Brevoort gave a festival at the Pacific Rooms in Broadway, which Mr. MACKAY, had he been here to witness it, would doubtless have esteemed worthy a place among his notes, as an illustration, at once piquant and pleasant, of those radical differences in the social constitution of the old world and the new, which meet the observant traveler at every turn, but wait as yet for some native painter to do them justice.

THE NEW ALMSHOUSE GOVERNOR.—PATRICK MCELROY, who was on Tuesday chosen a Governor of the Almshouse, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mayor TIEMANN, is an Irishman, but has been in this country since childhood. He is about 40 years of age, resides in Lexington-avenue, and is "pretty well off," having been quite successful as a boss carpenter or builder—when contracts were plentier and up-town house lots could be had to better advantage than now. He has not had much to do with politics, and this is his first public office.

THE MISSING STEAMSHIP ARIEL.—Some anxiety is felt about the steamship *Ariel*, of the Vanderbilt line, which left Southampton for New-York on the 31st ult., and is, therefore, in her twenty-second day. As the *Ariel* is fully capable of making a passage equal to the *North American*, which left Liverpool on the 30th ult., or the *America*, which left on the 3d inst., both of which have arrived at their places of destination, it is to be inferred that the *Ariel* has been detained by some accident, and has been compelled to put back. We shall, probably, receive information upon this point by the *Europa*, now about due at this port.

Police Intelligence.

SUPPOSED DOG SAUSAGE MANUFACTURERS.—Two men named Andrew Schiveizer and Francis Miller residing in Forty-seventh-street, near the Eleventh-avenue, were arrested yesterday on suspicion of manufacturing dog meat into sausages. The two men were seen from a rear window by a daughter of one of the Twenty-second Ward Police, living in Forty eighth-street, in the act of dressing a dog, and stowing it away in a wash-tub. She communicated the fact to the Police, and Officer MCDOUGAL and others visited the premises occupied by the accused, and found the dog stowed away in the tub as described. Upon being interrogated as to what disposition they intended to make of the carcass, they gave evasive replies. Miller at length asserted that his physician had prescribed dog-meat for him. The accused were taken before Justice KELLY and held to await an examination in the sum of $1,000 bail each.

[Advertisement.]
CEMENT ROOFING.
The subscribers are owners for this city and vicinity for W. E. CHILD'S & CO.'S PATENT CEMENT, with which they will cover new or old roofs in the most workmanlike manner, and warrant them FIRE PROOF and WATER-TIGHT. This is the best article in use for repairing old, leaky tin or shingle roofs. The best of references can be seen at our office.
J. DITTO & Co., No. 1,126 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
CHANFRAU'S BENEFIT.—To-night this distinguished comedian takes his benefit at Purdy's National Theatre, and presents a bill of entertainments that must please his numerous admirers. Commencing with the new and thrilling drama of "Linda, or the Cigar Girl of New-York," to be followed by the original "Powers" drama of "O'Flanigan and the Fairies," to conclude with the drama of "Black-Eyed Susan." Mr. CHANFRAU appearing as *Mose* in the first, *Phelim* in the second, and *William* in the third piece. Mr. Fox and all the company taking part in the performance.

[Advertisement.]
EXTRAORDINARY EXCITEMENT.—The town is all on the *qui vive* to see the real American drama—the "Pioneer Patriot"—at Barnum's Museum. Most absorbingly interesting it is—full of brilliant scenes, and scenes of power and effectiveness. Nothing superior to it has ever been produced here. A good seat can be had if you go early. Repeated to-night. This afternoon a comic drama.

[Advertisement.]
☞ HOLLOWAY'S Ointment is the household remedy of all nations for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, sprains, sores, contracted sinews, eruptions, tumors, cancers, rheumatism, and all external pain and inflammation, whether produced by accident, disease, or maltreatment. Warm fomentations should precede its use.

[Advertisement.]
☞ BROWN'S Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges, when given to young children are dissolved in water, forming a Cough Syrup, which has a soothing effect, assisting expectoration, and preventing an accumulation of phlegm. Sold by all druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

THE LADIES OF CHILI.—The third of an interesting course of lectures by Mr. SAMUEL C. HILL on the life and manners of the people of Chili, was delivered on Wednesday evening in the Franklin-avenue Presbyterian Church; subject—"The Ladies of Chili." Mr. HILL, who was for some time a resident in the region he lectures about, has avoided the dryer commonplaces of South American politics and revolutions, devoting most of his lectures to those domestic, family and social traits which make the Chilians just the people they are. The audience have heartily enjoyed the entertainment. A fourth lecture on next Wednesday evening concludes the course. All the proceeds of the sale of tickets are appropriated to the local charities of East Brooklyn.

AT THE NAVY-YARD.—The frigate *Savannah*, which has been rebuilt at the Navy-Yard, was, on Wednesday, taken out of the dock. The frigate *Niagara* will probably go into dock on Saturday, at high water, which will be about 3 o'clock P. M. The crew for the *Niagara* is shipped for one year, if not sooner discharged. The launching-ways in the ship-house are to be laid by the aid of a diving-bell, by direction of the Department. Successful experiments were made on the 19th with the new diving-bell lately invented by M. MAILLEFERT. Capt. ROOT speaks well of the invention for operations in still water.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SOUTH BROOKLYN.—The chapel of this Church, corner First-place and Clinton-street, having become too strait for the growing congregation, and the necessity of enlarged accommodations being consequently discussed, the subject was laid before the congregation last Sabbath, by the pastor, Rev. HUGH S. CARPENTER, when over $10,000 was subscribed toward a new edifice to be commenced immediately.

A SWINDLER AT LARGE.—A man who gives his name as S. B. BARTON, has been endeavoring to swindle the Brooklyn dry goods dealers, by purchasing goods, having them sent to his boarding-house, and offering spurious checks in payment. He is described as a German, speaking broken English, and rather genteel in appearance.

SUSPICIOUS PERSONS ARRESTED.—On Tuesday night, officer SHERMAN, of the Sixth Precinct, Brooklyn, arrested two men named JAMES and JOHN HAMPTON, on suspicion of passing counterfeit money. They were taken to the Superintendent's office in New-York and committed for examination.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED CITIZEN.—Mr. JAMES EAGAN, for many years an office-holder about the Brooklyn City Hall, and familiarly known as "Jimmy," died suddenly on Wednesday night last, in a fit. He leaves a wife and six children.

DANGEROUS EXPERIMENT.—An intoxicated man threw a wood axe into a car window, on First-street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, which just grazed the cheek of a lady. He was arrested.

FIRES IN BROOKLYN.—During the last three years there have been 309 fires in the Western District of Brooklyn, and 65 false alarms.

NEW-JERSEY.

ALLEGED CORRUPTION IN THE JERSEY CITY COMMON COUNCIL.—There has been considerable talk and excitement in Jersey City for a number of days past, relative to a rumored corrupt transaction by the Committee on Alms of the Common Council, and the subject received a new impetus on Tuesday evening, by the presentation to the Common Council of a petition, signed by ROBERT G. READ and JAMES JUDGE, setting forth that there were charges afloat that the Committee on Alms of that Board had been guilty of corruption, particularly in awarding contracts, and asking that a Special Committee be appointed to make an investigation. The matter was warmly discussed by the Board, the members unanimously agreeing in the belief that there was no foundation for the charges, and the implicated members urged the appointment of the investigating Committee. The subject was finally disposed of by appointing Aldermen SINCLAIR, MCCOMB and HANKINS a Committee to audit the bills of the Committee on Alms.

ELECTION OF A CHOSEN FREEHOLDER.—Mr EPHRAIM PRAY has been elected by the Jersey City Common Council a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, to fill the vacancy in the Fourth Ward, caused by the death of Mr. JOHN DOYLE.

THE WATERBURY COUNTERFEITERS.—The Hartford *Courant* says of the recent arrest of counterfeiters at Waterbury, Conn.: "Officers CHAMBERLIN and CLINTON, accompanied by the prisoner, repaired to DUNBAR'S home, and a search commenced. DUNBAR did not know anything about them then, and could not tell where the dies were, but Officer CHAMBERLIN had got a scent of them and soon brought them down from the chimney, where they had been secreted. The machine for cutting out the three-cent coins was secured by TRIPP, who placed it in his pocket; but DUNBAR managed to pick the die from his pocket and throw it over a fence, where it was afterwards found. Officer CHAMBERLIN exhibited the counterfeit coins and dies in our office yesterday. The coins are of German silver, well executed, and they would require a close eye to detect them from the original coins from the mint. A die for coining ten cent pieces was also exhibited, not quite finished, and which had not been used. It is believed that from $10 to $20 of the three cent coins have been put in circulation. One of the counterfeiters, we are informed, became alarmed at his rascalities a few weeks since, and has tried to redeem a portion of the counterfeits which he had put in circulation."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 21.

$6,000	N. Y. St. 5s, '58	100
11,000	do	100⅛
5,000	Kentucky St. 6s	102
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	87¼
10,000	do	87½
10,000	do b3	87½
2,000	Virginia 6s	93
3,000	do	92¾
6,000	Missouri State 6s	84¼
20,000	do b60	84½
4,000	do	84⅛
34,000	do	84
4,000	Cal. State 7s '70	72¼
12,000	Cal. State 7s '75	72
1,000	Indiana State 2½	56½
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	85¾
1,000	N. Y. C. bs. 1876	95
2,000	E. R. 3d m. bs. '83	69¾
1,000	Hud. R. R. 3d mt	51
4,000	H. R. R. Ct. bs.	49
6,000	M. C. R. R. 8 ⅌ ct. 1st M. Skg. F. Conv. B.	92
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	89¾
8,500	do	90
6,000	Ill. Freeland Bds	85
6,000	La C. & Mil. L. G. B	42¾
2,000	do	43
6,000	do	42⅞
4,000	do s30	42½
7,000	do s30	42¼
2,000	T. H. & A. 2d m.	40
2,000	Gal. & C. 2d m. B.	79
120	Bank of New-York	101½
50	do	101¾
40	Mechanics' Bank	108
10	Merchants' Bank	105½
150	Mer. Bank scrip	104
73	National Bank	104¾
15	do	105
20	Bank of Commerce	99¾
10	do	99⅞
50	do	100
10	Hanover Bank	80
16	Metropolitan Bank	102½
100	Canton Co. s30	20½
100	Penn. Coal Co. s60	70
25	do	70¼
10	Chi. & Rk. Is. R. R.	66½
100	do b10	66½
25	do	66¼
83	do	66
50	do b10	66
50	do s10	65¾
100	Cumb. Coal Co. b60	14
330	do s3	14
100	do b10	14½
315	do s3	14¼
200	do s60	14
100	do s30	14
50	do s10	14½
320	do s3	14¼
50	do s10	14
100	do b10	14½
200	do s60	14¼
250	do	14⅜
258	do	14½
100	do s30	14½
5	Pac. M. Steam. Co.	68
110	do	67½
50	B. C. Land Co.	2½
72	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	78¾
100	do s10	78⅝
25	do	78⅞
50	Erie Railroad	20⅛
100	do	20¾
50	do b30	20½
242	do	20¾
250	do s10	20¾
870	do	20½
140	Harlem Railroad	5¾
440	do	5½
100	do	5⅝
200	Reading Railroad	56½
100	do b3	56½
60	do	56¼
300	do s30	56
50	Mich. Cent. R. R.	54½
100	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	19⅞
5	do	20
150	Panama Railroad	89½
265	Ill. Cent. Railroad	91½
5	C. C. & C. R. ex. div	88
5	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	70
260	do s60	70
50	do s3	71
38	do	70¾
550	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	41½
100	do b60	41¾
100	do s10	41⅜
900	do b30	41½
100	do s10	41⅜
100	La. C. & Mil. R. R.	11⅜
200	do	11⅜
75	do	11⅛
225	do	11

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	Mo. St. 6s	84
10,000	do b30	84¼
1,000	do	84⅛
3,000	Mich. C. R. R. 8 per ct. 1st Mtg. 8 ⅌ C. B.	91½
2,000	Mich. So. S'g F. bs.	63½
7,000	Ill. Cent. RR Bs.	90
100	Clev. & Tol. RR. s60	40½
100	do b30	41½
100	Gal. & Chic. RR. b30	71¼
200	La C. & Mil. R.	11¼
100	do s30	11½
50	do s10	11¼
10	Park Bank	91
10	National Bank	105
100	Cumb. Coal Co. b30	15
500	do	15
100	do b60	15¼
100	do b30	15¾
100	do s30	15
158	do s3	15¼
95	do	15⅜
200	do	15¾
100	do	15⅜
50	do s60	15¼
150	do s30	15⅜
15	Pacific M. St. Co.	67
95	do	66
50	Canton Company	20¾
11	Erie R. R.	20¾

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$13,000 Terre Haute & Alton R. R. 10s. Int. add.	33
$3,000 Sacramento City 10s Int. add.	58¾
$1,000 North Carolina State 6s Int. add.	93¼
$4,000 Chic St. P. & F. du L. R. R. 7s. Int. add.	32
$4,000 City of Milwaukee 7 ⅌ cts Int. add.	52¼
$1,000 City of Milwaukee 7 ⅌ cts Int. add.	53½
$8,000 Mineral Point R R. 2d mtg. 8s Int. add.	53
$2,000 Mineral Point R. R. 2d mtg. 8s Int. add.	50
$13,000 Indianapolis & Cincinnati R. R. Int. add.	75
$30,000 Chic. & Mississippi R. R. 7s Int. add.	10
$2,000 Tennessee 6s Int. add.	87
$1,000 California 7s Int. add.	72
$1,000 Missouri 6s Int. add.	83½
$2,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee R. 7s. Int. add.	41
$3,000 Madison City (Wis) 7s Int. add.	50
$4,000 Ch. St. Paul and F. du Lac 7s. Int. add.	32½
$3,000 N. Y. State 6 ⅌ ct Stock of '74 Flat.	111¼
$9,000 Missouri State 6 ⅌ ct. Bonds Flat.	84
530 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853	56½
670 Commercial Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857	27¾
Note of Ireland & Harrington, July 1, '54, $100	$5
Note of Wm. C. Gardiner, Sept. 10, '54, $95	$5
The Lease of 166 Mott-st., 20x75,7 yrs. from 1 May	$5
7 shares American Express Co.	91
15 shares Second Avenue R. R.	55¼
200 shares Fox and Wisconsin Impt. Co.	26
2 shares Academy of Music each	$450
100 shares Williamsburg City Bank	105
10 shares Continental Bank	95¼
10 shares Continental Bank	95
20 shares Ocean Bank	88
20 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Co.	127
40 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Co.	126¾
15 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Co.	147¼
10 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Co.	147¾
40 shares Syracuse Insurance Co.	106½
20 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.	97½
10 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.	97¼
45 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Company	143
50 shares Howard Fire Insurance Co.	175
20 shares New-York Equit Fire Ins. Co.	163½
10 shares National Fire I. s. Co.	170
40 shares Lorillard Fire Insurance Co.	135
50 shares Home Insurance Co.	154½@158¼
20 shares Lamar Fire Insurance Co.	99@99¼
5 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.	96
15 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.	97½@98¼
10 shares Bank of New-York	101¾
6 shares Continental Bank	94¾
13 shares Metropolitan Bank	102
10 shares Hanover Bank	80
15 shares Bank of Commerce	100
8 shares Commonwealth Bank	86
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.	100¾
15 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.	158
25 shares Howard Fire Insurance Co.	167
5 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	67
23 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.	11¼

THURSDAY, Jan. 21—P. M.

There is a good demand for Stocks to-day, particularly on the list of State and Railway Bonds, but prices rule with such general steadiness that the dealings at the Board offered little subject for comment. The marked exception for a day or two past is Cumberland Coal Stock, one of the old fancies, which speculators semi-occasionally fall in love with. The present movement has carried up the shares from $9 to $15¾, at which price they leave off this afternoon. The advance since yesterday afternoon is equal to $2½ ⅌ share. The sales of State and Railway Bonds sum up about $250,000. Missouris were done at 84@84¼; Tennessees, 87@87½; Michigan Central 8 ⅌ Cents at 91½; Illinois Centrals, 90, and La Crosse Land Grant, 42½@43 ⅌ cent. On the Railway Share list business was better than yesterday in nearly all descriptions. Erie, and Rock Island recovered ½@¾ ⅌ cent., and Reading, New-York Central, and Galena were held quite firmly. Pacific Mail Shares, after selling down to 66 ⅌ cent., recovered to 66½. The shares of the Pennsylvania Coal are 1@1½ ⅌ cent. higher. The general market left off firm. Erie, 20⅝@¾; New-York Central, 79; Rock Island, 67 ⅌ cent. The inclination appears to be to a further rise on the receipt of the next European news, if favorable. The *Europa*, as Winter passages run of late, is scarcely due before Saturday or Sunday. She comes to this port, and will bring the return correspondence to her own mail out. Some uneasiness is felt for the safety of the *Ariel*, from Southampton Dec. 31. She was to have returned to Europe next Saturday, but the probability is there will be no mail steamer on that day. The *Ariel*, we understand, has on board a full cargo of assorted merchandise, a large Continental and English mail, and about one hundred passengers.

In Money affairs, there is a prevailing dullness both at Bank and with the Discount Brokers. There is still an indisposition among mercantile people who stand well in credit to multiply fresh engagements, and with all the activity in Stocks the demand for money at call from the Brokers is quite moderate. The consequence is, that with an increased Specie reserve and the ability to expand, the Banks increase their discount lines but slowly. Out-door rates for prime paper are called 7@9, and fair names 10@12 ⅌ cent. per annum. The range is wide, and the terms made by lenders are without any particular rule of classification. The Domestic Exchanges are again better: Philadelphia, 99½@99¾ ⅌ cent.; Baltimore, 99¼@99½; Boston, 99¾@par.

NEW-JERSEY BANKS—JANUARY, 1858.

	January, 1858.	October, 1857.
Capital Stock	$7,494,912	$7,292,774
Circulation	3,395,936	3,758,062
Deposits	3,660,407	3,767,741
Dividends unpaid	36,197	77,962
Due other Banks	507,077	626,139
Other debts	80,763	63,193
Surplus	1,276,068	1,250,373
RESOURCES.		
Discounts	$11,364,319	$12,756,391
Specie	1,308,851	155,802
Due by other Banks	1,609,817	1,357,780
Notes, &c., of other B'ks.	494,197	476,755
Real Estate	344,045	350,518
Stocks	721,098	640,958
Other Assets	288,802	183,340

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN COMPANY.

Traffic.	1857.	1856.
Passengers' fares	$151,511 09	$122,742 93
Passengers' fares on extra baggage	334 27	242 06
Freight on coal	821,277 55	471,487 38
Freight on merchandise	268,777 57	199,627 40
Freight on express	6,152 74	3,214 56
Transportation of mail	10,020 46	6,343 97
Service of locomotives	13,532 18	2,597 98
Service of cars	9,837 83	9,411 93
Storage	105 10	100 78
Telegraphing	665 74	—
Total	$1,282,214 53	$815,768 99

Divided.	1857.	1856.
Cayuga Division	$108,225 69	$86,814 81
Northern Division	363,476 85	325,374 11
Southern Division	557,076 71	276,391 46
Warren Railroad	162,265 03	79,637 47
On connecting lines	91,170 25	47,501 14
Total	$1,282,214 53	$815,768 99

The Providence *Journal* of Wednesday states:

"The Banks of this City will make their clearances daily through the Bank of North America. The Merchants' Bank will keep the accounts with the country banks, as heretofore, and will take all the State money at par. The Bank of North America gives notice to the City Banks that the arrangement will go into effect the 22d. Country money will be received at par up to noon, and after that hour it will be taken in payment of balances at 30 cents discount on the $1,000. The Suffolk Bank of Boston announces that it receives all Rhode Island bills, except those of the Bank of South County, Bank of the Republic, Farmers' Bank, Hopkinton Bank, Rhode Island Central Bank, Tiverton Bank, Warwick Bank and Mount Vernon Bank."

We have been furnished the following comparative statement of the gross transportation earnings of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for each month of the past year and for 1856:

	1857.	1856.
January	$70,453 04	$21,711 56
February	98,189 77	20,376 09
March	122,293 62	24,846 97
April	107,657 37	31,334 22
May	133,786 67	39,117 94
June	142,780 83	62,648 31
July	133,083 28	82,271 87
August	148,675 33	103,543 10
September	133,755 34	111,039 08
October	68,854 95	114,385 37
November	49,044 05	102,256 15
December	73,640 28	102,238 33
Total for 1857	$1,282,214 53	$815,768 99
Total for 1856	815,768 99	
Increase	$466,445 54	

The falling off in the last three months is to be attributed wholly to the financial embarrassments of the Company, which compelled them to suspend almost entirely their coal, mining and transportation business. The increase for the year over 1856 is large in amount, but it must be remembered that the Eastern extension of the Road, comprising the Southern Division, and the Warren Railroad, were not completed and in operation until June last year. The earnings as above were derived from the following business:

	1857.	1856.
Passenger fares	$151,511 09	$122,742 93
Passenger extra baggage	334 27	242 06
Freight on coal	821,277 55	471,487 38
Freight on merchandise	268,777 57	199,627 40
Freight on express	6,152 74	3,214 56
Transportation of mail	10,020 46	6,343 97
Service of locomotives	13,532 18	2,597 98
Service of cars	9,837 83	9,411 93
Storage	105 10	100 78
Telegraphing	665 74	
Totals	$1,282,214 53	$815,768 99

It will be seen from this statement that the proportion of revenue derived in 1857 from the transportation of coal, is 64 1-10 ⅌ cent.
From freight of merchandise and exp. 21 5-10 ⅌ cent.
From passengers 11 8-10 ⅌ cent.
From service of locomotives and cars on various connecting roads, &c. 2 6-10 ⅌ cent
Total 100 ⅌ cent.

The earnings upon each division of the line were as follows:

	1857.	1856.
Cayuga Division	$108,225 69	$86,814 81
Northern Division	363,476 85	325,374 11
Southern Division	557,076 71	276,391 46
Warren Railroad	162,265 03	79,637 47
On connecting lines	91,170 25	47,501 14
Total	$1,282,214 53	$815,768 99

We learn from the officers that there is now a fair prospect that this Company will work out of its difficulties. The stockholders, bondholders and creditors having come forward to its relief. Settlements are now being made with the subscribers to the recent general arrangement, and all parties seem quite hopeful in regard to the future.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and officers occurs on Tuesday the 26th inst. The nominations made by the Stockholders' Committee have been announced. The names of the gentlemen recommended for Directors and Officers comprise some of our most prominent citizens.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 21.

HOGS firm at $4 75@$5. PROVISIONS buoyant and held above the views of buyers. Mess Pork, $12 50@$13—the latter the asking price; Shoulders 5c.; Sides 4c.; Bacon sides, smoked, 7¼c. Receipts of Hogs to-day, 5,000. The receipts of Hogs for the season have been 388,000, against 344,000 for the corresponding season last year. WHISKY, 14¼c. FLOUR, $3 75. Money easy at 10@12 ⅌ cent. Exchange on New-York 1 ⅌ cent.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Jan. 21.

COTTON market depressed. Sales to-day 100 bales at 9½c.@11c. Sales of the week 1,800 bales. Decreased receipts at all Southern ports up to the present time as compared with those of last year, 535,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 21.

COTTON declined ¼c. Sales to-day 2,000 bales, 1,000 of which is to arrive. Middling Fair, 10¾c.

AUGUSTA, Thursday, Jan. 21.

COTTON declined. Sales to-day 500 bales. Dealers are awaiting the *Europa's* advices.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Thursday.—First Board.*—$200 City 6s, 91¾; $2,000 do., 92; $500 do., new, 97½; $500 Long Island Railroad 6s, 68; $4,000 Catawissa Railroad 7s. 40; $2 000 N. Pennsylvania Railroad 6s. 53; $1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '67, 71½; $200 Minehill Railroad Loan, 110; $1,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '72, 75; 45 Norristown Railroad, 55½; 2 Harrisburg Railroad. 55; 8 do., 54¾; 12 Minehill Railroad, 59¾; 2 Pennsylvania Railroad, 40¾; 10 do., 40¾; 100 Reading Railroad. 28; 10 do., 28¼; 14 Schuylkill Navigation, 9; 8 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 54; 2 Lehigh Navigation, 54¾; 100 N. Pennsylvania Railroad, 9¾; 150 Wilmington Railroad. 21¾; 30 Commonwealth Bank, 17. *Closing Prices.*—United States 6s, '68, 112¾; Philadelphia 6s, interest off. 91¾@92; Philadelphia 6s, Railroad, interest off, 91¾@92; Philadelphia 6s, new, 97¾@97¾; Pennsylvania 5s, 88@89; Reading Railroad, 28@28¼; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 73½@74½; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 87; Pennsylvania R. R., 40@40¾; Morris Canal Consolidated, 41½@42½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 57¾@58¼; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 9@9½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 16¼@16¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10@10½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage, 60; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mortgage, 44@46; Long Island, 10½@10¾; Vicksburg, 7½@8½; Girard Bank, 9¾@9¾; Lehigh Zinc. ½@¾; Union Canal, 2@3; New Creek, ⅜@½; Catawissa Railroad, 6@6½.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Ariel	New-York	Bremen	Jan. 23
America	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 29
North American	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 30
Europa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 3
Fulton	New-York	Havre	Feb. 6
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 10
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 13
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 17
FROM EUROPE.			
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 30
Europa	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 9
Fulton	Havre	New-York	Jan. 12
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 13
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 16
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 23
Indian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 27
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 30
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 3
FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.			
Black Warrior	New-York	Havana	Jan. 27

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond—Mrs. R. W. Heath 3 children and nurse, Miss Allen, Charles Allen, J. L. Willcox, J. F. Allen, Wm. J. Clarke, F. Cramer, J. M. Swan, N. H. Wolfe, Jr., Mrs. L. Wright, Capt. T. Skinner, M. H. Prince, A. J. Thompson, Jas. Barry, Jas. Jackson, J. B. Adams, E. McGregor, D. Field, Capt. T. S. Tennis, J. Hipkins, Jr., J. E. Harris, R. Duncan—and 7 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 18 | Sun sets..... 5 05 | Moon rises.. 12 11
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.12 07 | Gov. Island. 1 06 | Hell Gate... 2 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 21.

Cleared.

Ships C. Magnus, Taylor, Callao, W. Whitlock, Jr.; Orient. Hill, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Barks Mary Pierce, New-Haven, R. P. Buck & Co.

Brigs Poseidon, (Olden.,) Kuhne, Kingston, Jam., Oelrichs & Co.; Grenada, Taylor, Matanzas, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Tiberias, LeCocq, Cienfuegos, Chastilian & Ponvert; A. K. Darling, Damon, Key West, Benner & Deake; Hope, Biddle, Mayaguez, S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schooners Neptune's Bride, Gillet, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Lilly, Francis, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; Larukah, Brown, Curacoa, Dorales & Co.; J. Castner, Johnston, Attakepas, C. B. Leveridge; W. H. Gilliland, Eruson, Charleston, Dollner & Potter; Hazal, Winters, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; W. Olcott, Parker, Boston, Dayton & Sprague.

Sloop Warren, Stannard, New-Haven, master.

Steamer Westernport, Berry, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell; Elizabeth, McLaughlin, Baltimore, W. Dolzell.

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Brig Bion Bradbury, (of Eastport,) Millar, Marseilles Nov. 30, passed Gibraltar Dec. 7, with soap, almonds, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Red Eagle, Rogers, Havana 11 ds., with sugar, tobacco and fruit to Plume & Lamont.

Schr. Jon. May, (3-masted,) Cobb, Havana 11 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Schr. James M. Bayles, Thompson, Baltimore, 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. G. Luff, Lines, Baltimore, 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. C. T. Strong, Liscomb, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. S. Lockwood, Purnell, Camden, Del., with grain to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Hickman, Baines, Lewes, Del., with grain to B. N. Fox.

Schr. J. Barrett, Davis, Delaware, with grain.

Schr. Telegraph, Rich, Boston for Tangier.

Schr. P. Armstrong, Gill, New-Haven for Norfolk.

Schr. Helen, (of Boston,) Pillsbury, Rochelle Dec. 11, with brandy to Wellington & Abbott.

Schr. H. W. Johnson, Orellin, Squan Beach, in ballast to Johnson & Higgins.

Schr. Herndon, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., with naval stores to R. M. Blackwell.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Potomska, Cushman, New-Bedford with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

Steamer Osceola, Smith, New-Bedford, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

WIND—During the day, S. W.

Sailed.

Ship Yorktown, Myers, London; Carolus Magnus, Taylor, Callao, and anchored at Quarantine. Barks Wm. O. Alden, Magill, Cardenas; Johannes, (Ham.,) Bruhne, London; Cadet, Guide, Belize, (Hond.) Virginia, Hill, Trinidad, (Cuba;) Sylphide, (Ham.,) Meyer, Hull; Alamo, Mudgett, Galveston.

Memoranda.

The clipper-ship Oracle, 1,200 tons, was this morning taken on the large Sectional Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 21—Arr. ships Berkshire, Williams, Calcutta; Nightingale, New-York; barks Sophia, Guphl, St. Domingo; Gem, Hammond, Philadelphia; schr. Wilson, Gibbs, Jacmel.

Below—Schr. W. R. Dillon, from Savannah.

Spoken—Nov. 17, lat. 35 10 S., lon. 22 33 E., ship Gamecock, from Algoa Bay for Ceylon.